The Provincial Fact Book on Aging — Manitoba

Prepared for the Fourth Manitoba Conference on Aging
May 21 — May 24, 1985, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Fiction, Fact and the Future

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Provincial Fact Book on Aging — Manitoba

This Fact Book was compiled at the research Centre on Aging, University of Manitoba, by Audrey Blandford, under the direction of Neena L. Chappell, Director of the Centre. Financial assistance was provided by the Health Promotion Directorate, Prairie Regional Office, Health Services and Promotion Branch, Health and Welfare Canada, through the Manitoba Council on Aging. The views expressed herein are solely those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official policy of the Department of National Health and Welfare or the Manitoba Council on Aging.

Fourth Manitoba Conference on Aging, May 21-24, 1985
Aging: Fiction, Fact and the Future.

FOREWORD

The Conference Planning Committee for the Fourth Manitoba Conference on Aging is particularly pleased to be able to provide conference participants with the **Provincial Fact Book on Aging — Manitoba.** Early in its planning the Committee made the decision to provide a handy reference book for participants. It was hoped that such a book would present a wide variety of statistical information about Manitoba's older population. The Committee is satisfied that this objective has been attained.

A second objective for this **Fact Book** was to make this reference material available to Manitobans who have an interest in the aging of Manitoba's population, to those who work with aging Manitobans and to Senior Citizens in Manitoba. To this end the **Fact Book** has been translated in order to be available in English, French, Ukrainian and German. Manitoba Health will continue to make this book available through the Office of the Provincial Gerontologist.

The most current available data have been summarized in very concise verbal statements with clear and interesting graphics on the page facing the text for easy explanation. This information gives us a snapshot of Manitoba's aging population. The Conference Planning Committee hopes that this tool and the Fourth Manitoba Conference on Aging, itself, will assist policy makers, staff, volunteers, students and the population-at-large in planning for the human realities of aging in our Province, now and over the coming years. These realities of living can be only numerically represented by this resource and temporarily reflected in the Conference. Much will need to be pursued in the years to come.

Manitoba is indeed fortunate to have experienced so much collaboration and to have enjoyed a real spirit of cooperation among: all levels of government; the public and voluntary sectors; the service delivery personnel, policy makers, and the universities; the researchers, educators, students and practitioners and Manitoba's Senior Citizens. This cooperation was especially evident and important in producing this **Provincial Fact Book on Aging — Manitoba.** The collaboration of the Health Promotion Directorate of Health and Welfare Canada, the Manitoba Council on Aging, the Centre on Aging at the University of Manitoba, Manitoba Health and the wide variety of organizations and individuals who made funds and information available for this book is acknowledged separately. However, a special thank you must be conveyed to Audrey Blandford from the Centre on Aging who under the supervision of the Director of the Centre, Neena L. Chappell, brought all of the information together and has presented it in a manner which, in the view of the Conference Planning Committee, will be most helpful to all of those who use the **Provincial Fact Book on Aging — Manitoba.**

Conference Planning Committee
Fourth Manitoba Conference on Aging
"Fiction, Fact and the Future"
May 21-24, 1985

PROVINCIAL FACT BOOK ON AGING — MANITOBA

Table of Contents

Foreword 1

Introduction 9

Acknowledgements 10

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS 12

1. Manitoba's Older Population 12

1.1 Manitoba's Older Population in National Perspective 12
Percent of Total Population Aged 65 and Over in Manitoba Compared to Other Provinces and Canada as a Whole, 1981. 13
1.2 Urban-Rural Differences 14
Percent of Total Population Aged 65 and Over and Aged 80 and Over for Selected Urban and Rural Areas, Manitoba, 1981. 15

2. Life Expectancy 16
2.1 Life Expectancy Trends 16
Life Expectancy At Selected Ages by Sex, 1965-67 to 1980-82, Manitoba. 17
2.2 Life Expectancy at Age 65 in National Comparison 18
Life Expectancy at Age 65 by Sex, Manitoba Compared to the Other Provinces and Canada, 1980-82. 19

3. Size of the Elderly Population 20
3.1 Increasing Numbers of Elderly Persons 20
Population in Numbers for Selected Age Groups, Manitoba Only, 1901-2001. 21

4. Dimensions of Population Aging 22
4.1 Increasing Percentages of Elderly Individuals 22
Percentage of Total Population in Selected Age Groups for Manitoba Over Time. 23
4.2 Increasing Predominance of Women 24
Ratio of Females/Males in Selected Age Groups in Manitoba from 1951 to 2001. 25
4.2.1.a Manitoba Age Pyramid by Sex for the Year 1982. 27
4.2.1.b Manitoba Age Pyramid by Sex Projected for the Year 2001. 27
4.3 Regional Composition of Manitoba's Elderly 28
Percent of Total Population Age 65 and Over and Age 80 and Over by Region and Sex, Manitoba, 1984. 29
4.4 Regional Differences 30
Percentages of Total Regional Population Aged 65 and Over and Aged 80 and Over, Manitoba, 1984. 31

5. Mobility 32
5.1 Mobility Status Distributions 32
Mobility Status Distributions of the Population in Manitoba, 1976-1981. 33

6. Cultural Distinctions 34
6.1 Ethnic Group Variations 34
Percentages of Those Age 65 and Over and Those Less Than 65 in the Five Largest Ethnic Groups, Manitoba, 1981. 35
6.2 Language Distribution 36
Percentage Distribution of the Population by Home Language and for Sex for Selected Age Groups, Manitoba, 1981. 37
6.3 Religious Groups 38
Percentage of Population Aged 65 and Over by Religious Groups, Manitoba, 1981. 39

7. Social Factors 40
7.1 Marital Status 40
Percentages of Population in Selected Age Groups by Marital Status and Sex, Manitoba, 1981. 41
7.2 Living Arrangements 42
Percentages of the Population in Selected Living Arrangements by Sex for Selected Age Groups, Manitoba, 1981. 43
7.3 Home Ownership 44
Percentage Distributions of Private Households by Ownership by Sex for Selected Age Groups of Household Heads, Manitoba, 1981. 45
7.4 Condition of Dwelling 46
Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Condition of Dwelling for Selected Age Groups of Household Heads, Manitoba, 1981. 47
7.5 Formal Education 48
Percentage Distributions of Highest Level of Education Attained for Those 65 and Over Not Attending School Full-Time by Sex, Manitoba, 1981. 49
7.6 School Attendance 50
Percentages of Population Attending School by Sex for Selected Age Groups in Manitoba, 1981. 51

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME 52

8. Employment 52
8.1 Composition of Labour Force 52
Percentages of Total Labour Force Aged 55-64 and Aged 65 and Over by Sex, Manitoba, 1981 and 1983. 53
8.2 Labour Force Participation 54
Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex for Selected Age Groups for Manitoba, 1979, 1981, 1983. 55
8.3 Part-Time Employment 56
Percentage Distributions of the Employed Labour Force Comparing those 15-64 and Age 65 and Over by Full-Time and Part-Time Employment by Sex, Manitoba, 1981 57

8.4 Major Occupations 58
Percentage Distributions of the Employed Labour Force by Occupation for Selected Age Groups, Manitoba, 1981. 59

9. Income 60
9.1 Economic Status 60
Percentage Distributions of Families and Unattached Individuals by Money Income Class Comparing Those 15-64 and Those Age 65 and Over, Manitoba, 1981. 61
9.2 Average Income 62
Average Income of Census Families and Non-Family Persons for Selected Age Groups, Manitoba, 1981. 63
9.3 Major Source of Income 64
Percentage Distributions of Major Source of Income of Census Families with Household Heads Age 65 and Over and Age Less Than 65, Manitoba, 1981. 65
9.4 Retirement 66
Percentage Distributions of Those Age 60 and Over, Major Reason for Retiring, Manitoba, 1983. 67
9.5 Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement 68
Percentage Distributions of Individuals Receiving OAS Only and OAS/GIS Payments for Selected Age Groups and Sex, Manitoba, June, 1983. 69

HEALTH STATUS 70

10. Diet 70
10.1 Nutritional Status 70
Percentages of Population with Less Than Adequate Intake and Median Intake of Selected Nutrients By Sex for Selected Age Groups, Manitoba, 1970-72. 71

11. Activity Levels 72
11.1 Functional Ability 72
Percentage Distributions of Functional Ability of Individuals Age 60 and Over, Manitoba, 1983. 73
11.2 Leisure Activities 74
Percentages of Population Reporting Selected Leisure Time Activities for Selected Age Groups, Manitoba, 1983. 75

12. Chronic Conditions 76
12.1 Self-Reported Health 76
Self-Reported Health Status for Selected Age Groups by Sex, Manitoba, 1983. 77

13. Quality of Life 78
13.1 Perceived Health Status 78
Percentage Distribution of Perceived Health Status in Selected Age Groups by Sex, Manitoba, 1983. 79
13.2 Victimization 80
Percentage Distributions of Reported Victimizations by Age, Winnipeg, 1983. 81
13.3 Abuse 82
Percent of Abused Elders by Age and Sex, Manitoba, 1982. 83

HEALTH CARE AND HEALTH RESOURCES 84

14. Medical Services 84
14.1 Physician Visits 84
Percentage Distribution of Patient Visits to Medical Practitioners and Average Number of Visits for Selected Age Groups, By Sex, Manitoba, 1982/83. 85
14.2 Medical Practitioners 86
Percentage Distributions of Medical Practitioners By Age Groups, Manitoba, 1982/83 87

15. Hospital Services 88
15.1 Hospitalization 88
Numbers of Hospital Separations per 100,000 Population and Average Number of Days Per Hospital Stay for Five Leading Causes of Hospitalization by Sex, Manitoba, 1982/83. 89
15.2 Mortality 90
Leading Causes of Death For All Ages by Sex Comparing Manitoba with Canada, 1982. 91

16. Personal Care Homes 92
16.1 Utilization of Personal Care Homes 92
Percentage Distribution of Those In a Personal Care Home by Selected Age Groups and Sex, Manitoba, 1983. 93
16.2 Waiting List for Personal Care Home Placement 94
Percentage Distribution of Home Care Recipients on a Waiting List for Entry Into a Personal Care Home, December, 1980 to 1983. 95
16.3 Special Care Facilities 96
Percentage Distribution of Special Care Facilities By Province, April, 1984. 97

17. Home Care Services 98
17.1 Utilization of Home Care Services 98
Percentage Distributions of Average Monthly Persons Served for Selected Services Within the Home Care Program, 1980 to 1983. 99
17.2 Home Care Admissions and Discharges 100
Percentage Distributions of Home Care Admissions by Age and Discharge Status from Home Care All Ages Only, Manitoba, 1983. 101

17.3 Geographical Distribution of Home Care Recipients 102
Percentage Distributions of Total Population and Average Number of Home Care Recipients by Region, Manitoba, 1983/84. 103
17.4 Alternatives to Home Care 104
Percentage Distributions of Alternatives to Home Care, Manitoba, 1983. 105

18. Other Health Care Services 106
18.1 Respite Care, Adult Day Care and Day Hospitals 106
Utilization of Respite Care and Adult Day Care: Persons Served and Days of Care, Manitoba, 1979-1984. 107

19. Health Care Costs 108
19.1 Health Care Expenditures 108
Percentage Distribution of Health Care Expenditures, Manitoba, 1982/83. 109

AVAILABILITY OF INFORMAL SUPPORT 110

20. Informal Support 110
20.1 Sources of Informal Support 110
Percentage Distribution of Source of Informal Support for Selected Age Groups by Sex, Manitoba, 1983. 111

21. Volunteer Workers 112
21.1 Participation in Volunteer Work 112
Percentage Distributions of Those Involved in Community Volunteer Work for Selected Age Groups and Sex, Winnipeg, 1980. 113

22. Transportation 114
22.1 Availability of Transportation Services 114

INTRODUCTION

The selection of data for inclusion in the PROVINCIAL FACT BOOK ON AGING — MANITOBA was determined by an attempt to highlight facets of the older population that are relevant to the issues to be discussed at Manitoba's Fourth Provincial Conference on aging. The most up-to-date information available was utilized in preparing this FACT BOOK. Much of the information is drawn from the Census of Canada or provincial sources. When representative data were not available from these sources, the most reliable source was then chosen. In a couple of instances the data presented are preliminary only and should not be interpreted as reliable or representative, either for Winnipeg or the province as a whole. This is stated explicitly when the occassion arises.

The information shown on some of the charts is in the form of percentage distributions. When figures do not add up to 100, it is due to rounding, in which case the figures may total 99% or 101%.

Terms such as the aged, elderly persons, etc., refer to persons aged 65 and over unless otherwise stated. This is conventional usage and reflects the age groupings used in available data sources. This is not intended to imply a lack of heterogenity among older persons nor a lack of appreciation that individuals in other age groups may have many needs as well.

Areas that are included are listed in the Table of Contents and refer to: socio-demographic factors, employment and income, health status, health care and health resources and availability of informal support. Several other critical areas have not been included, usually because of the lack of available provincial information. Deficient areas include: transportation, community services, details on services and support provided by family and friends, various aspects of retirement, influence of non-cash benefits on income, utilization of dental services, housing and family relationships for those who live in the homes of others, cohort differences in lifestyles, and expressed need.

The Canadian Governmental Report on Aging states, "the development of good policies and programs reflects upon good research. This is in turn dependent upon a reliable data base" (page 150). Currently, there is a limited amount of reliable data on the aging population, although Manitoba has made clear progress in this area. There is still an urgent need for planners, policy makers, funding bodies, and researchers to collaborate in the creation of conditions that will result in the collection and analysis of required data.

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Financial assistance was provided by the Health Promotion Directorate, Prairie Regional Office, Health Services and Promotion Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

Sources of data include:

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Manitoba Association on Gerontology
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THE FACTS

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

1. MANITOBA'S OLDER POPULATION

1.1 MANITOBA'S OLDER POPULATION IN NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Some 121,820 Manitobans were aged 65 and over in 1981.* They represented 11.9% of the total population in Manitoba.

In terms of numbers of elderly individuals, Manitoba ranked sixth when compared to Canada as a whole and the other provinces. Manitoba ranked third when looking at proportions of older persons. Only Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan had a greater proportion of their population aged 65 and over.

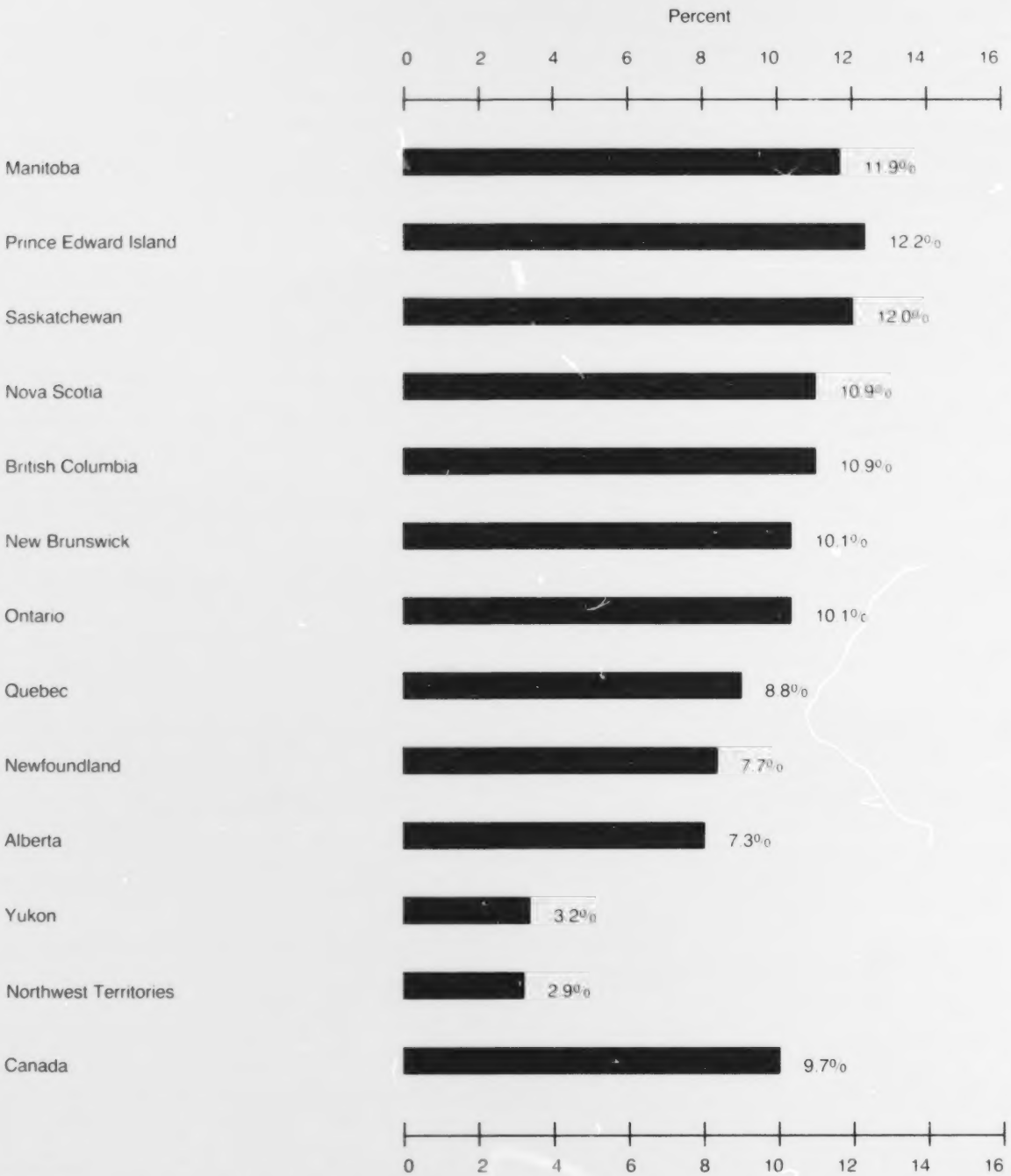
NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 65 AND OVER IN MANITOBA COMPARED TO OTHER PROVINCES AND CANADA AS A WHOLE, 1981.

	Number Aged 65 and Over
Manitoba	121,820
Ontario	868,190
Quebec	569,380
British Columbia	298,175
Alberta	163,395
Saskatchewan	116,170
Nova Scotia	92,555
New Brunswick	70,555
Newfoundland	43,780
Prince Edward Island	14,895
Northwest Territories	1,320
Yukon	735
Canada	2,360,975

*As of June 1, 1984 Manitoba had 129,468 elderly individuals which constituted 11.7% of the total population.

FIGURE 1.1

PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER IN MANITOBA COMPARED TO OTHER PROVINCES AND CANADA AS A WHOLE, 1981



Source: Statistics Canada **Population Age, Sex, and Marital Status 1981 Census of Canada** Ottawa. Minister of Supply and Services, September, 1982, CS92-901, Table 1, p. 1-1 to 1-4.

1.2 URBAN-RURAL DIFFERENCES

In 1981, most of Manitoba's older adults lived in urban centres (75%), 54% resided in urban centres of 500,000 or more population (i.e. Winnipeg). The percentage of older people in the population of the large centre was almost equal to the provincial average of 11.9%. That is, 11.6% of the total population of the large urban centre was aged 65 and over. In towns with population of 2500 to 4999, as well as small towns with 1000 to 2499, 22.6% and 17.4% of the population was aged 65 and over respectively.

Fully 89% of the aged 80 and over lived in urban centres; an even higher proportion than for the 65-plus population. Towns with population of 2500 to 4999 and 1000 to 2499 both had a larger than average proportion of persons aged 80 and over relative to their total population, 5.9% and 4.8% as compared to a provincial average of 2.1%.

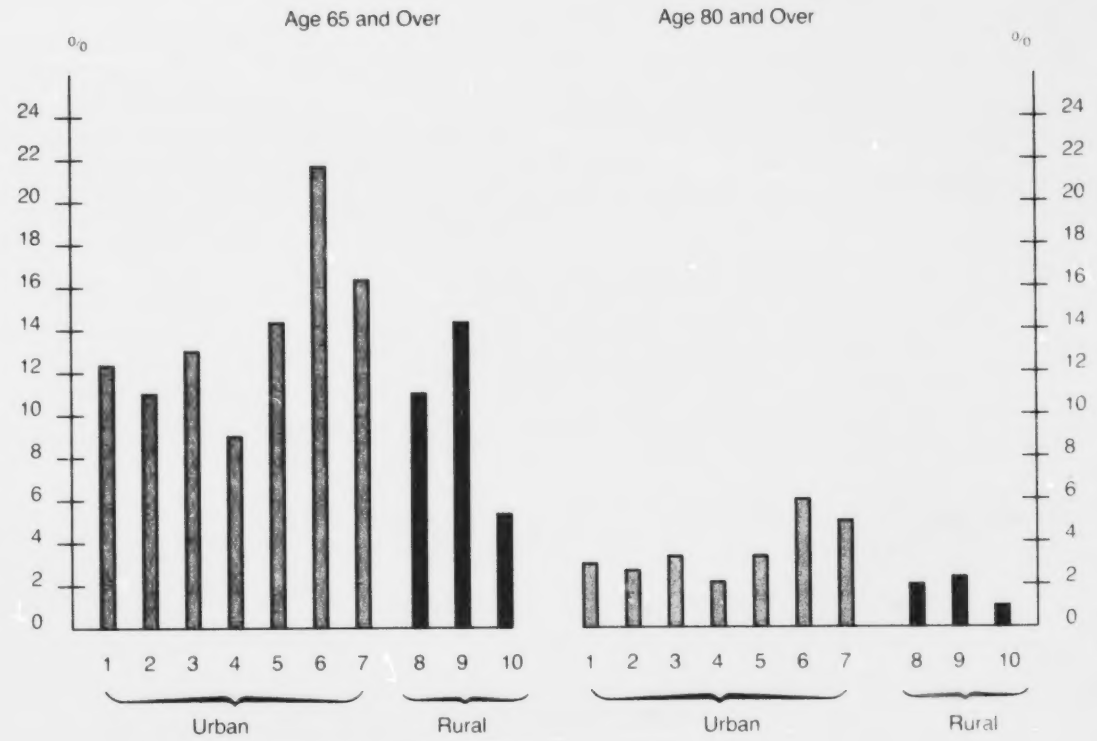
The rural areas, and especially the rural farm areas, had a low proportion of their population in the older age groups in 1981. Only one person in 20 living in rural farm areas was at least 65 years old and less than one in 100 was at least 80.

NUMBERS FOR SELECTED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION, THOSE AGED 65 AND OVER AND THOSE AGED 80 AND OVER, MANITOBA, 1981.

AREAS	TOTAL POPULATION	65 and OVER	80 and OVER
Manitoba	1,026,235	121,805	22,055
Urban Size Groups			
1. Total	730,655	90,940	16,690
2. 500,000 +	563,670	65,940	13,510
3. 30,000 - 99,999	36,240	5,045	1,200
4. 10,000 - 29,999	37,410	3,475	800
5. 5,000 - 9,999	35,215	5,235	1,165
6. 2,500 - 4,999	19,735	4,465	1,155
7. 1,000 - 2,499	38,390	6,680	1,860
Rural			
8. Total	295,580	30,965	5,365
9. Non-farm	199,185	25,820	4,765
10. Farm	96,390	5,145	600

FIGURE 1.2

PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER AND AGED 80 AND OVER FOR SELECTED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, MANITOBA, 1981



Urban Size Groups	Age 65 and Over	Age 80 and Over
1. Total	12.4%	2.7%
2. 500.000 +	11.6%	2.4%
3. 30.000 - 99.999	13.9%	3.3%
4. 10.000 - 29.999	9.3%	2.1%
5. 5.000 - 9.999	14.9%	3.3%
6. 2.500 - 4.999	22.6%	5.9%
7. 1.000 - 2.499	17.4%	4.8%
Rural		
8. Total	10.5%	1.8%
9. Non-farm	12.9%	2.4%
10. Farm	5.3%	6%

Source: Statistics Canada **Population Age, Sex and Marital Status 1981 Census of Canada** Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, September, 1982. CS92-901. Table 6, p. 6-9 to 6-12

2. LIFE EXPECTANCY

2.1 LIFE EXPECTANCY TRENDS

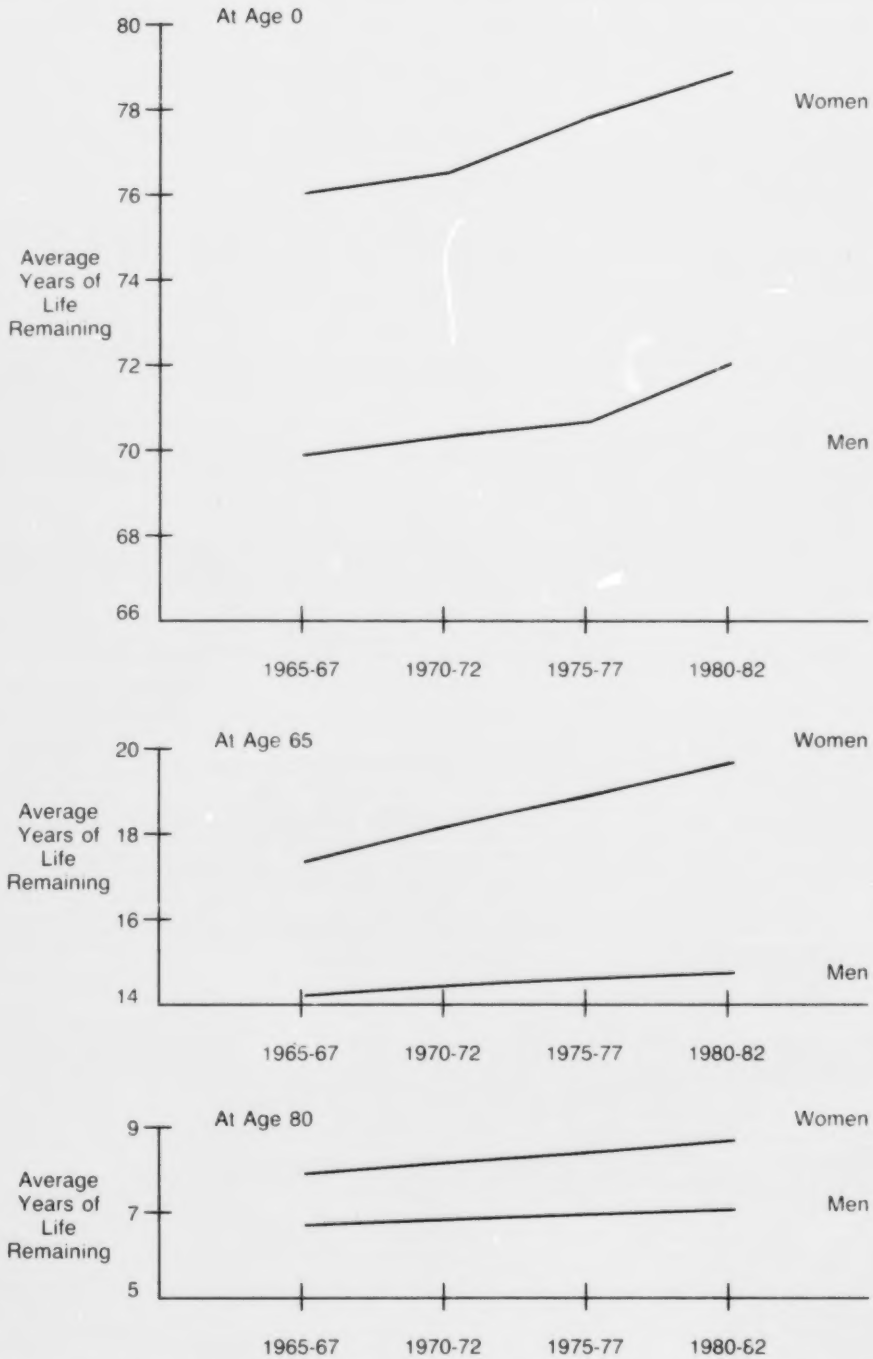
Manitobans have a longer life expectancy now than ever before. Life expectancy at birth (age 0) has risen continuously during the last 17 years.* It had reached 78.8 years for women and 72.2 years for men by 1980-82.

Women in Manitoba have a longer life expectancy than men and the gap between them was 6.6 years in 1980-82. This gap can also be seen at the older ages, although it narrows as age increases. By 1980-82, women at age 65 had on average 19.0 more years to live, males had 14.9 years. At age 80, women had an average 8.9 years of life remaining while the average for men was 7.0 years.

*The years 1965-67 was the first time complete life tables were produced for each of the 10 provinces. Before that it had been done regionally.

FIGURE 2.1

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES BY SEX, 1965-67 to 1980-82, MANITOBA.



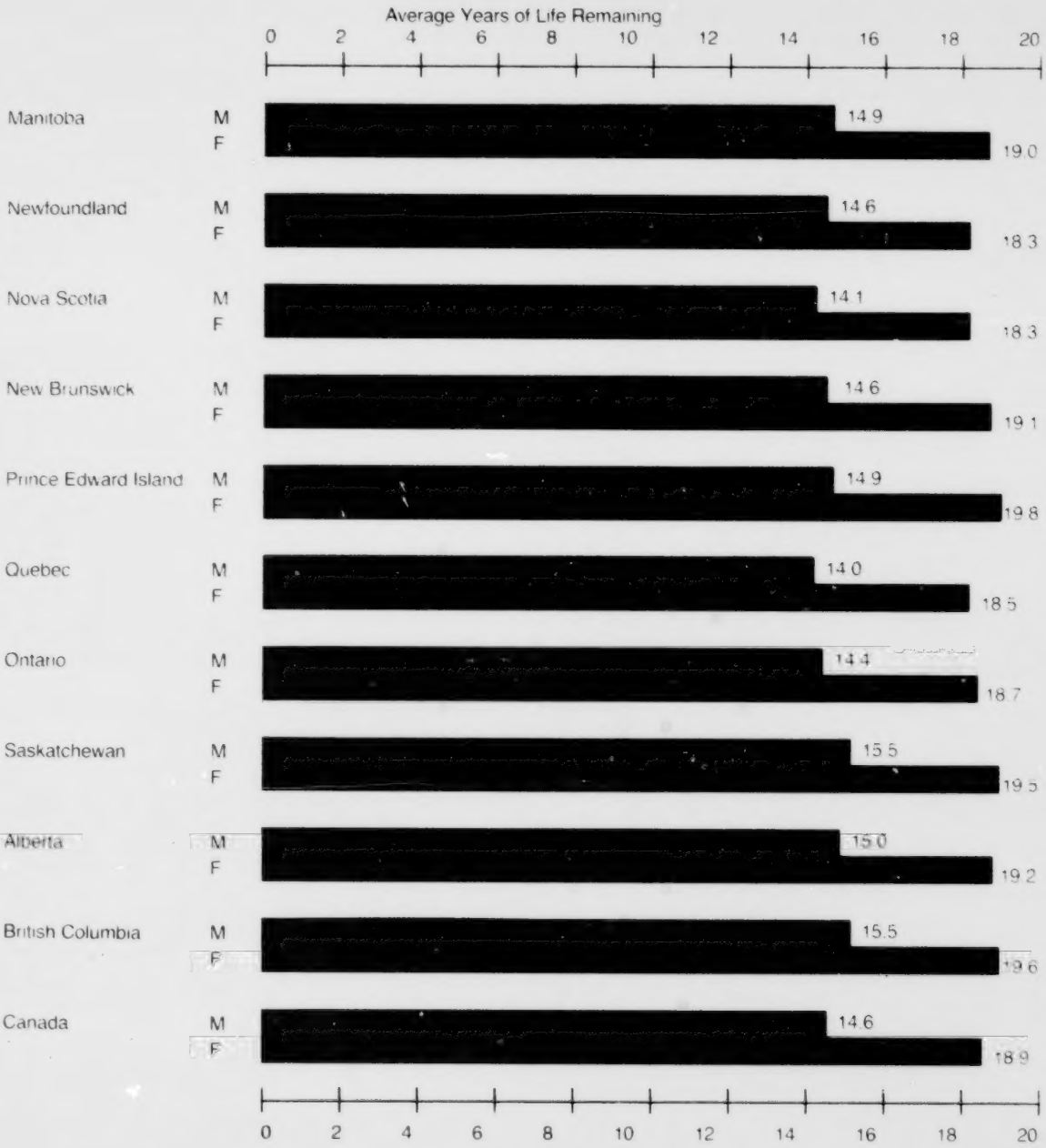
Source: Statistics Canada. Life Tables Canada and the Provinces, 1965-67, 1970-72, 1975-77, 1980-82.

2.2 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT AGE 65 IN NATIONAL COMPARISON

For 1980-82, life expectancy at age 65 varied from province to province with British Columbia and Saskatchewan having the highest expectancy for men and Prince Edward Island having the highest for women. The Western provinces, in general, had longer life expectancies at age 65 than the national average, while those in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario were lower than average for both sexes.

FIGURE 2.2

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT AGE 65 BY SEX, MANITOBA COMPARED TO THE OTHER PROVINCES AND CANADA, 1980-82.


Average Years of Life Remaining
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20
Manitoba M 14.9 F 19.0
Newfoundland M 14.6 F 18.3
Nova Scotia M 14.1 F 18.3
New Brunswick M 14.6 F 19.1
Prince Edward Island M 14.9 F 19.8
Quebec M 14.0 F 18.5
Ontario M 14.4 F 18.7
Saskatchewan M 15.5 F 19.5
Alberta M 15.0 F 19.2
British Columbia M 15.5 F 19.6
Canada M 14.6 F 18.9
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20

Source: **Statistics Canada Life Tables Canada and the Provinces, 1980-82** Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. May 1984. CS84-532.

3. SIZE OF THE ELDERLY POPULATION

3.1 INCREASING NUMBERS OF ELDERLY PERSONS

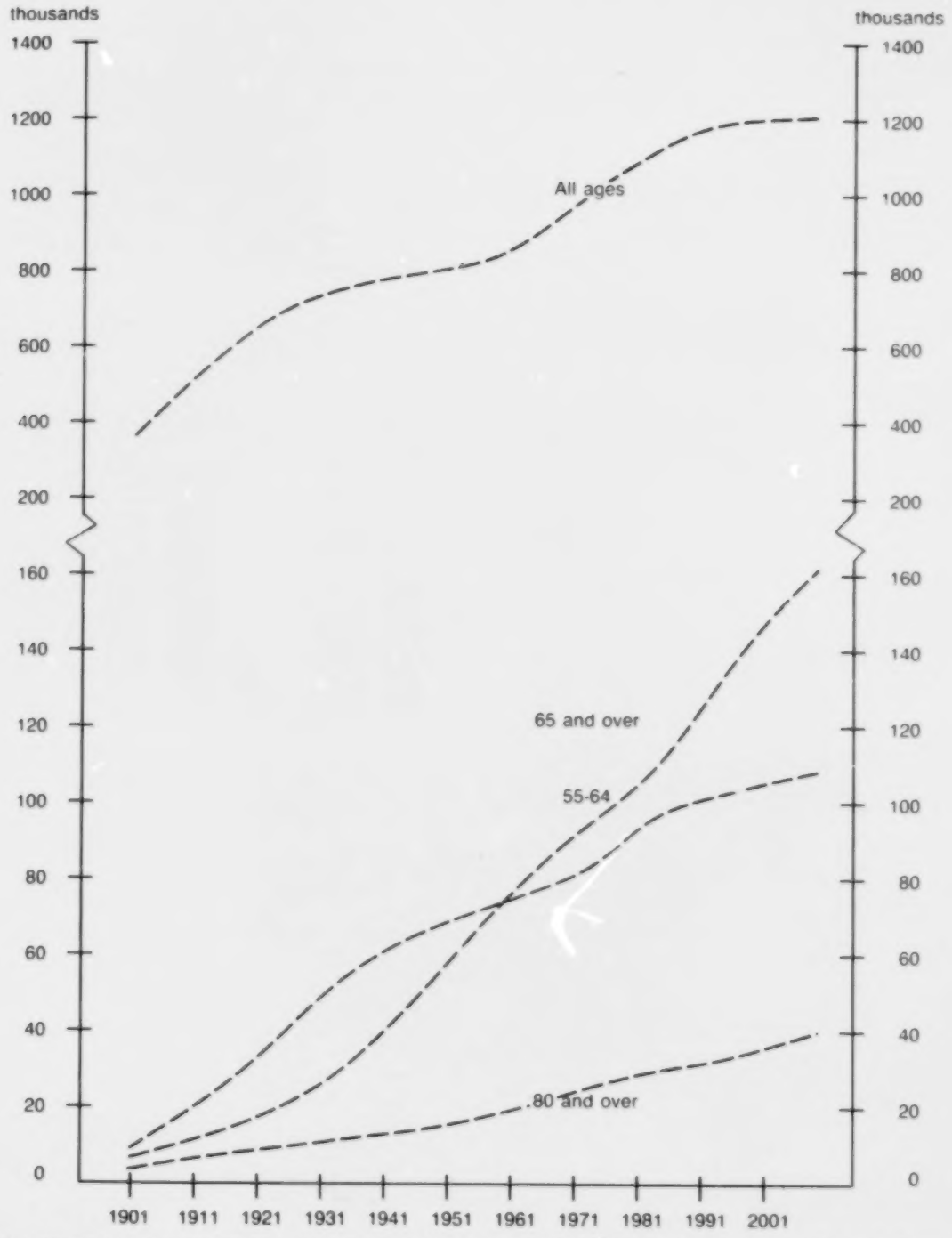
The older population of Manitoba has grown consistently from slightly more than 5,000 men and women aged 65 and over in 1901 to over 100,000 in 1981. This increase reflected a much greater rate of growth than that shown by the total population which rose from over a quarter of a million from over a million over the same time period.

The growth of the population aged 80 and over has been even more dramatic than that of the 65 and over population. In 1901, fewer than 1,000 Manitobans were aged 80 and over; by 1981 25,000 were in that age group.

Projections for 1991 and 2001 indicate that there will be 144,200 and 150,500 respectively aged 65 and over in Manitoba. By the year 2001, there will be approximately 41,000 individuals aged 80 and over, almost twice as many as in 1981.

FIGURE 3.1

POPULATION IN NUMBERS FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS, MANITOBA ONLY, 1901-2001.



Source: Statistics Canada 1981 Census, CS92-901; 1971 Census, CS92-715; and 1961 Census and Davis, K. **Computer Assisted Planning - Manitoba**, John Hopkins University, 1983.

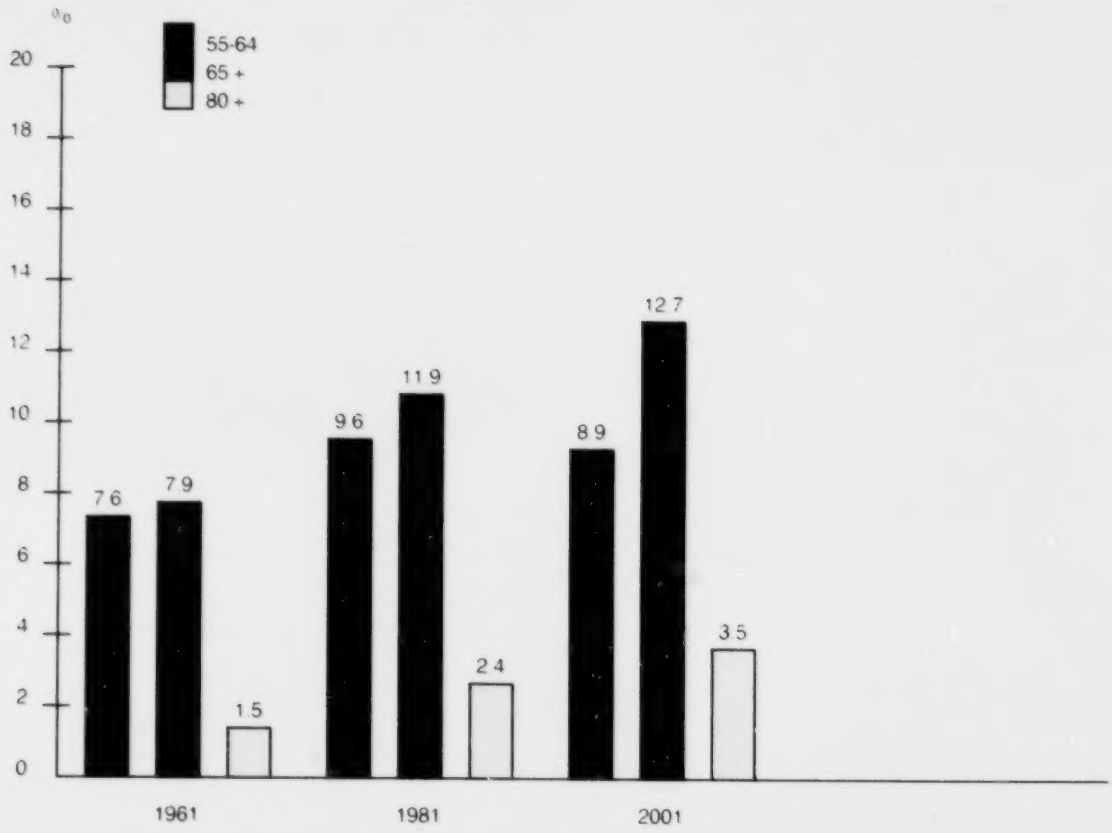
4. DIMENSIONS OF POPULATION AGING

4.1 INCREASING PERCENTAGES OF ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS

The proportion of total population in Manitoba aged 65 and over and aged 80 and over increased steadily from 1961 to 1981. Individuals aged 65 and over made up 7.9% of the total population in 1961. This increased to 11.9% in 1981 and projections indicate that it will be 12.7% in 2001. Similarly, the proportion aged 80 and over grew from 1.5% in 1961 to 2.4% in 1981 with a projected figure of 3.5% in the year 2001. The 55-65 age group grew slightly from 1961 to 1981 however, projected figures indicate that it will drop slightly in 2001.

FIGURE 4.1

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS FOR MANITOBA OVER TIME.



Source: Statistics Canada **Population Age Groups 1971 Census** Ottawa: Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce, April, 1973. CS92-715, Table 7 p. 7-5 to 7-6.

Statistics Canada **Population Age, Sex and Marital Status 1981 Census** Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, September, 1982. CS92-901, Table 1 p. 1-3 to 1-4.

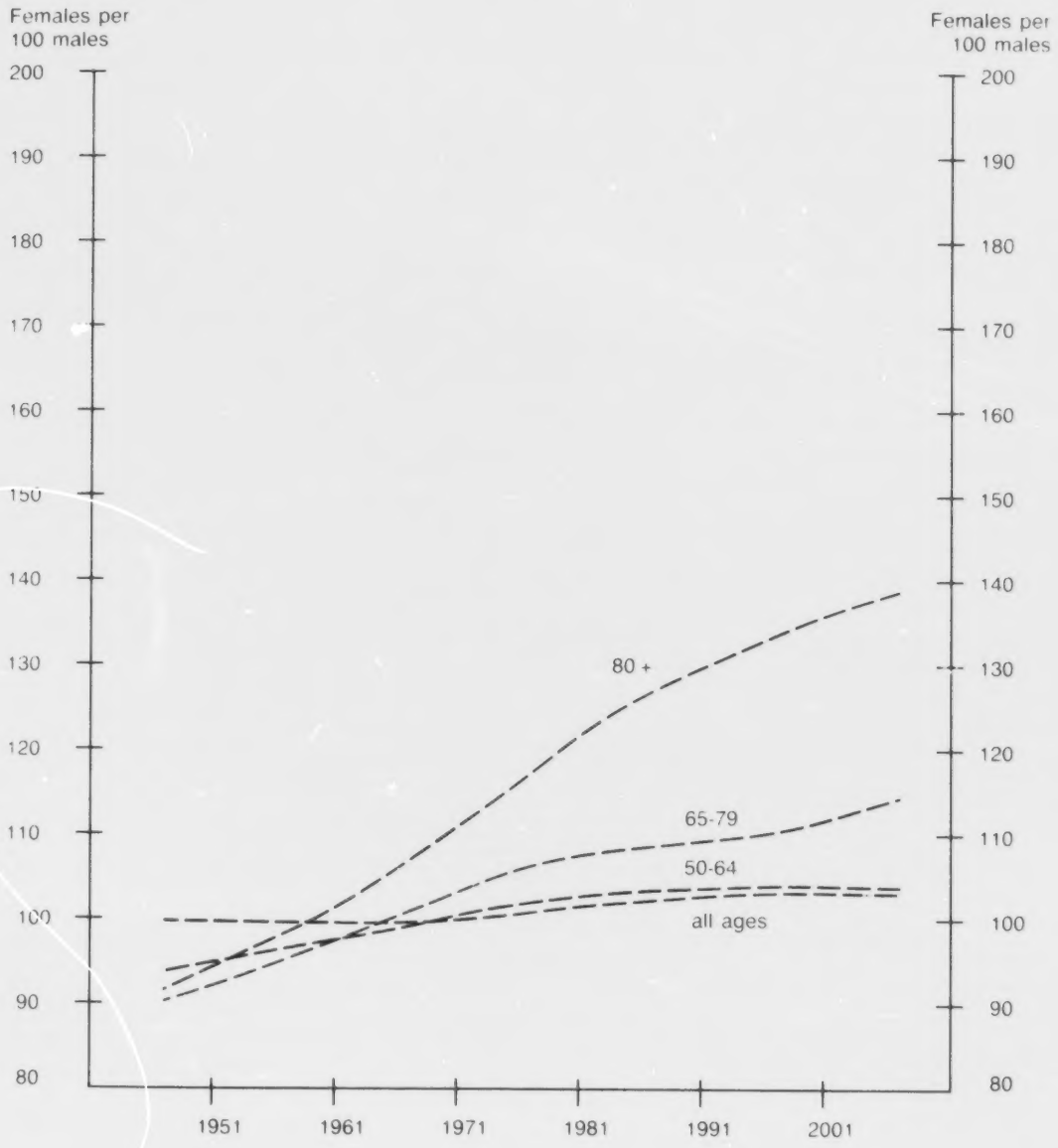
Davis, K. **Computer Assisted Planning — Manitoba.** John Hopkins University, Jan., 1983.

4.2 INCREASING PREDOMINANCE OF WOMEN

A noticeable feature of the changing profile of the senior population is the widening numerical imbalance between males and females. Males slightly outnumbered females in the 65-plus age group until 1971 when females became the predominant sex. In 1981, there were 109 females per 100 males in the 65-79 age group. This predominance was even greater in the 80 and over age group in which there were 125 females per 100 males. Projected figures for 1991 and 2001 indicate that this predominance will continue. By the year 2001, it is projected that there will be 138 females for every 100 males in the 80 and over age group. In 1984, there were 153 individuals age 100 and over, 99 women and 54 men.

FIGURE 4.2

RATIO OF FEMALES/MALES IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS IN MANITOBA FROM 1951 TO 2001.



Source: Statistics Canada **Population Age Groups 1971 Census** Ottawa: Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, April, 1973, CS92-715, Table 7-5 to 7-6

Statistics Canada **Population Age, Sex and Maritial Status, 1981 Census** Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, September, 1982, CS92-901, Table 1, p. 1-3 to 1-4.

Davis, K. **Computer Assisted Planning — Manitoba** John Hopkins University Press, January, 1983.

FIGURE 4.2.1.a
MANITOBA AGE PYRAMID BY SEX FOR THE YEAR 1982
DEMOGRAPHY-AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION

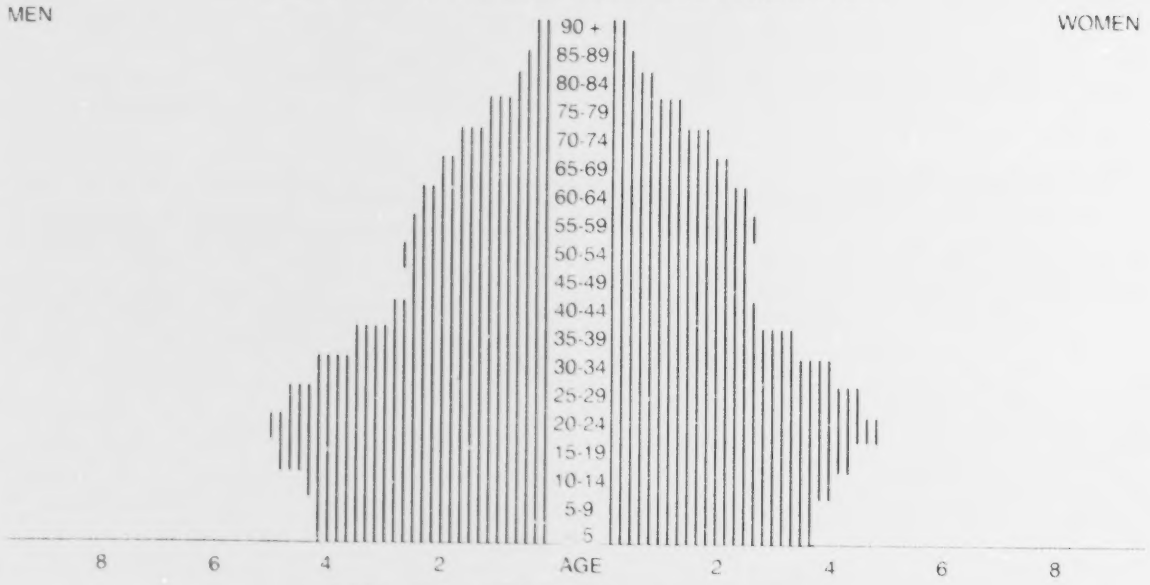
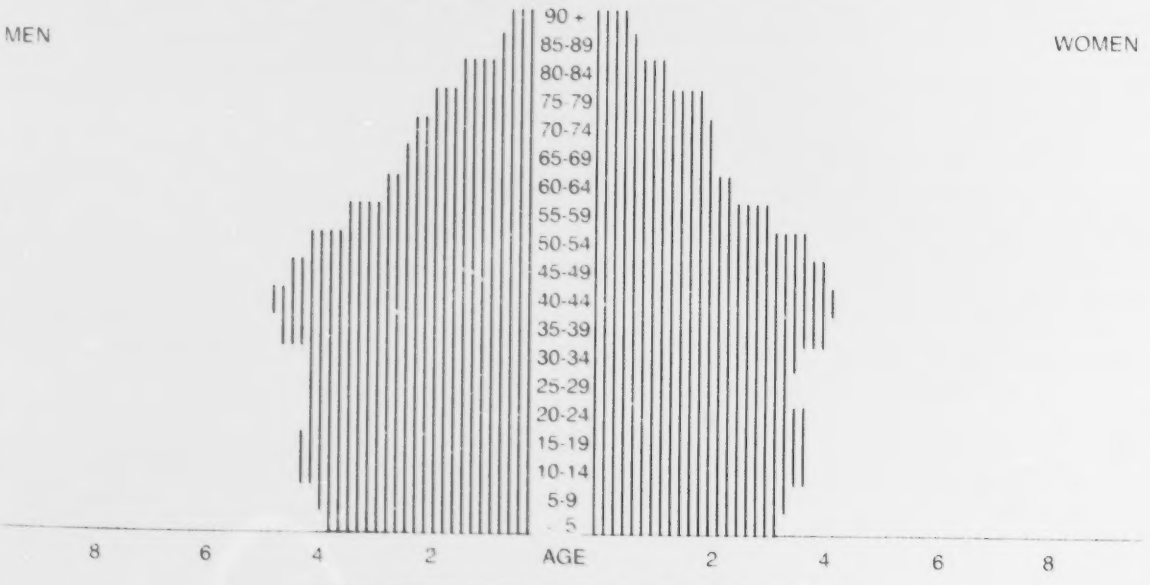


FIGURE 4.2.1.b
MANITOBA AGE PYRAMID BY SEX PROJECTED FOR THE YEAR 2001
DEMOGRAPHY-AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION



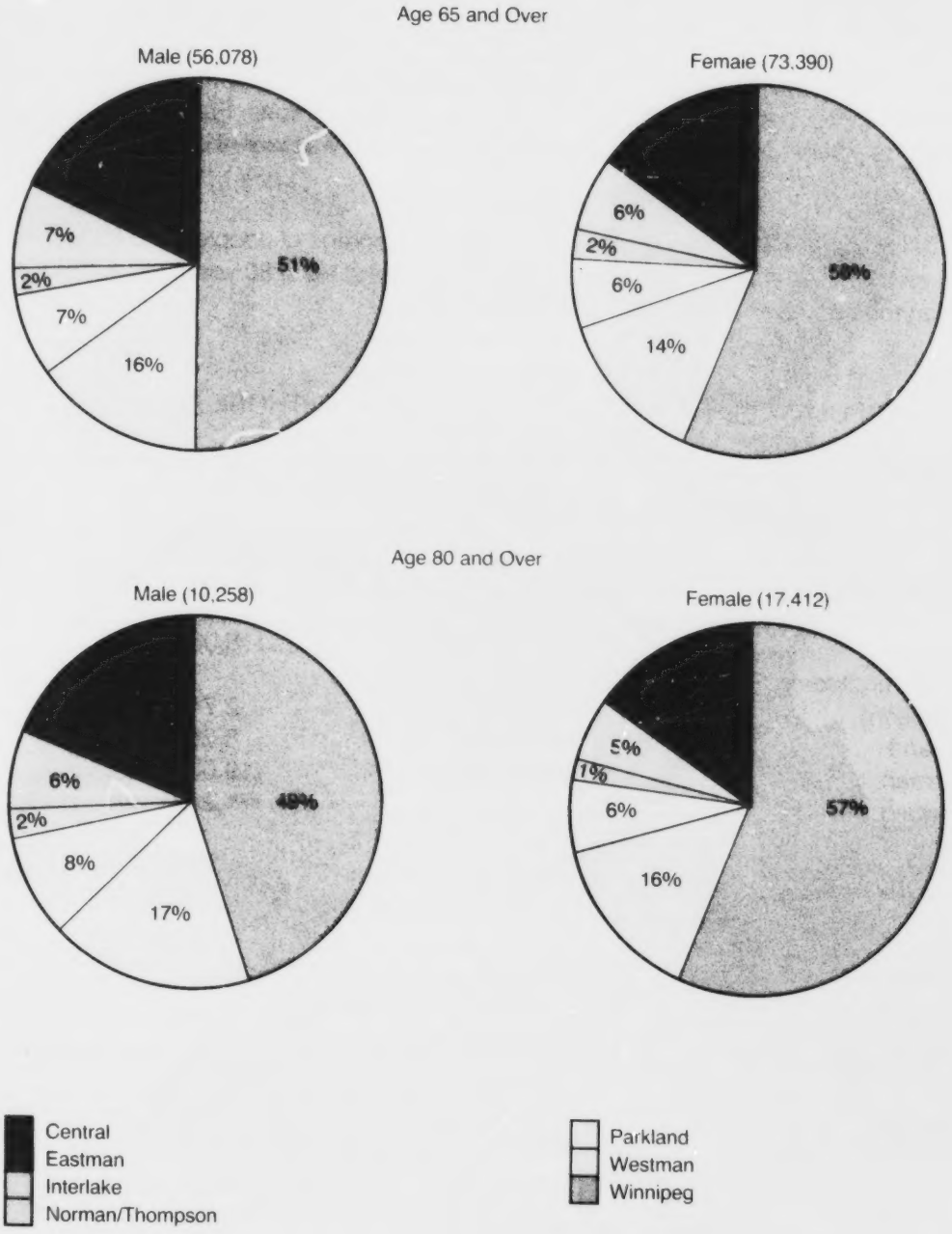
Source: Davis, K. **Computer-Assisted Planning — Manitoba** John Hopkins University Press. January, 1983.

4.3 REGIONAL COMPOSITION OF MANITOBA'S ELDERLY

The majority of Manitoba's elderly lived in Winnipeg in 1984. This was true for both males an females. There was little difference in regional distribution between those 65 and over and thos 80 and over. Few of Manitoba's elderly lived in the Norman/Thompson region. This was pa ticularly true for women aged 80 and over.

FIGURE 4.3

PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION AGE 65 AND OVER AND AGE 80 AND OVER BY REGION AND SEX, MANITOBA, 1984.



Source: Manitoba Health Services Commission **Population of Manitoba by Health Region Vol. V. Regional Summaries by Age and Sex** Winnipeg: Management Information Section. June 1, 1984.

4.4 REGIONAL DIFFERENCES

The geographic distributions of both the total and older populations were quite similar. In 1984, the largest number of the aged were found in the Winnipeg (71,233), Westman (19,039) and Central (12,031) regions. Fifty-four percent of older Manitobans lived in the Winnipeg region. The three regions together accounted for 79% of the seniors and 75% of the total population of Manitoba. Also, there were 153 individuals age 100 and over in the province in 1984.

Proportions of each regional population indicated that the Parkland, Westman and Central regions, in that order, had the largest proportion of older persons. Fully 16.2% of the Parkland region's total population was in the older age group which was well above the provincial average of 11.9%.

Both Westman and Parkland regions had a high percentage of people aged 80 and over. Some 3.7% and 3.6% respectively of their populations were at least 80 years old compared to 2.4% for Manitoba as a whole.

TOTAL POPULATION, THOSE AGE 65 AND OVER AND THOSE AGE 80 AND OVER FOR MANITOBA AND REGIONS, 1984.

	Total	65 and Over	80 and Over
Manitoba	1,098,763	129,468	26,670
Central	94,021	12,301	2,820
Eastman	85,438	7,810	1,533
Interlake	70,229	8,086	1,535
Norman (including Thompson)	65,837	2,748	476
Parkland	50,846	8,251	1,853
Westman	121,931	19,039	4,510
Winnipeg	610,391	71,233	14,943

FIGURE 4.4

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL REGIONAL POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER AND AGED 80 AND OVER, MANITOBA, 1984.

AGE 65 AND OVER

Percentages of regional total population aged 65 and over

- Less than 8.2%
- 8.2% - 11.1%

Provincial average - 11.8%

- 11.2% - 13.5%
- 13.6% and over

AGE 80 AND OVER

Percentages of regional total population aged 80 and over

- Less than 1.2%
- 1.2% - 2.1%

Provincial average - 2.5%

- 2.2% - 2.6%
- 2.7% and over

Source: Manitoba Health Services Commission **Population of Manitoba by Health Region**, Winnipeg: Management Information Section, June, 1984.

5. MOBILITY

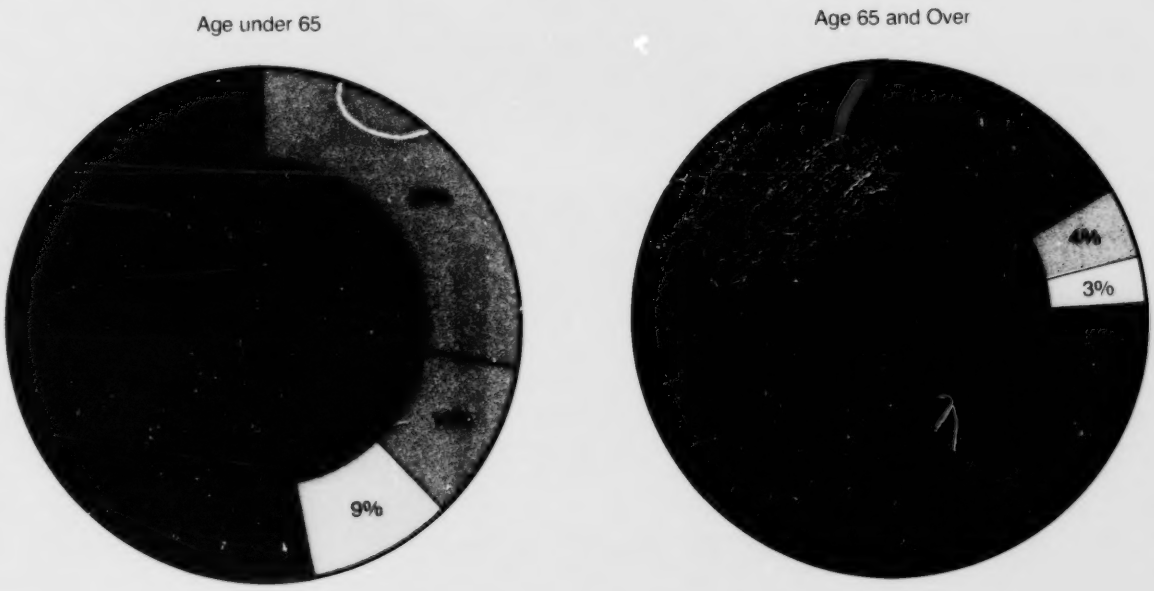
5.1 MOBILITY STATUS DISTRIBUTIONS

Among those under 65 years of age, in Manitoba, just under half changed their place of residence between 1976 and 1981, and slightly less than a quarter of those 65 or over moved. This is similar to Canada which showed half of the population under age 65 changed place of residence and just slightly over a quarter of those age 65 or more moved within the same time period.

Of those age 65 and over, 16% moved within the same municipality. The rate was 15% for Canada. Only three out of 100 persons aged 65 and over changed province or territory of residence, or immigrated to Manitoba from outside Canada between 1976 and 1981 as was also true for Canada as a whole.

FIGURE 5.1

MOBILITY STATUS DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE POPULATION IN MANITOBA, 1976-1981.



1 Non-movers: persons residing in the same residence in 1976 and 1981

2 Movers: Persons residing in a different residence in 1976 and 1981

a) Movers residing in the same municipality

b) Movers coming from a different municipality the same province or territory

c) Movers coming from outside the province or territory

Source: Statistics Canada **Population Mobility Status, 1981 Census** Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, October, 1983. CS92-907, Table 1, p. 1-24.

6. CULTURAL DISTINCTIONS

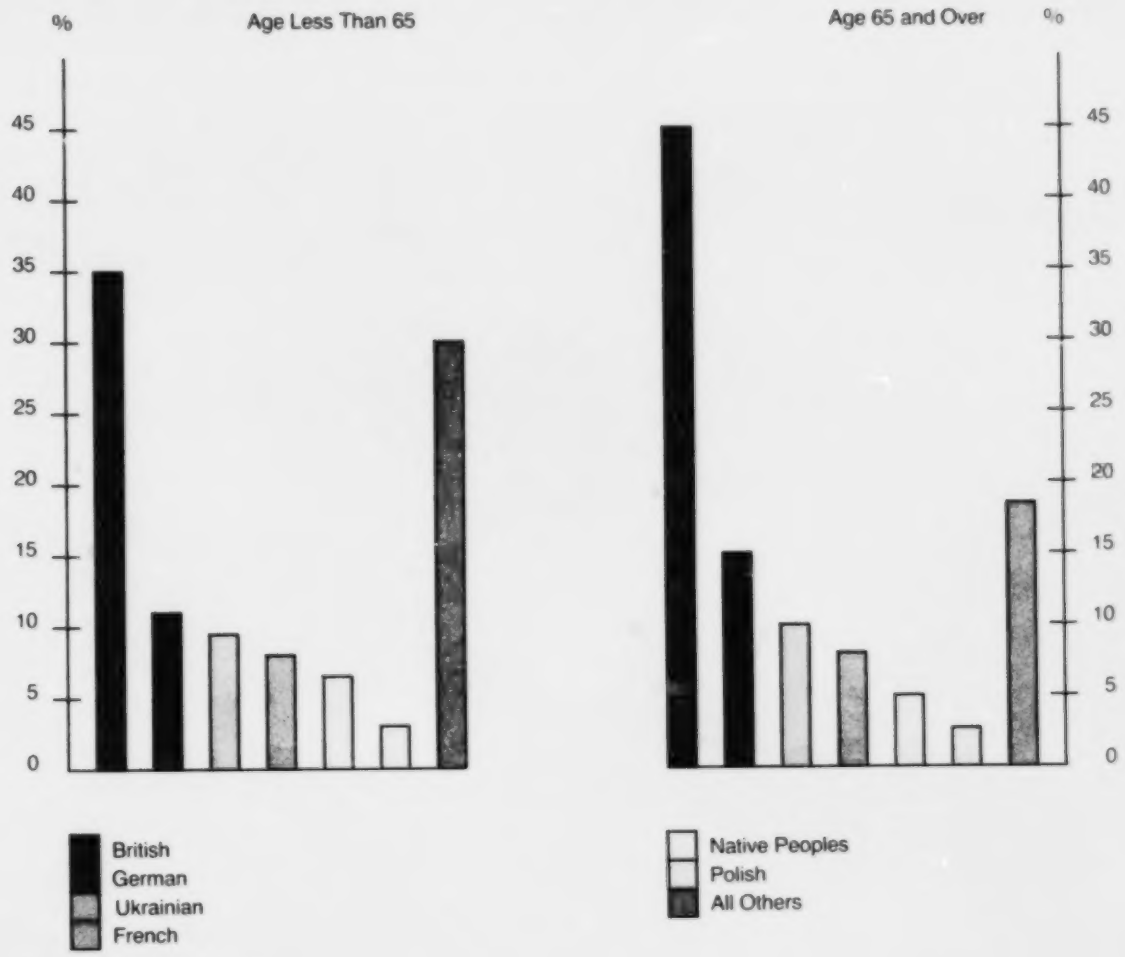
6.1 ETHNIC GROUP VARIATION

In 1981, the largest ethnic group in Manitoba for both those under age 65 and over age 65 was British (36% and 45% respectively). In these two age groups French was the fourth largest ethnic group.

For the population under the age of 65, German was the second largest ethnic group followed by Ukrainian. This was opposite to the over 65 age group where Ukrainian was the second largest ethnic group, and German third. The fifth largest ethnic group, for those under 65, was Native Peoples and for those over 65, was Polish.

FIGURE 6.1

PERCENTAGES OF THOSE AGE 65 AND OVER AND THOSE LESS THAN 65 IN THE FIVE LARGEST ETHNIC GROUPS, MANITOBA, 1981.



Source: Statistics Canada **Population Language, Ethnic Origin, Religion, Place of Birth, Schooling, 1981 Census** Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, April, 1984. CS93-931. Table 3. p.3-3 to 3-5.

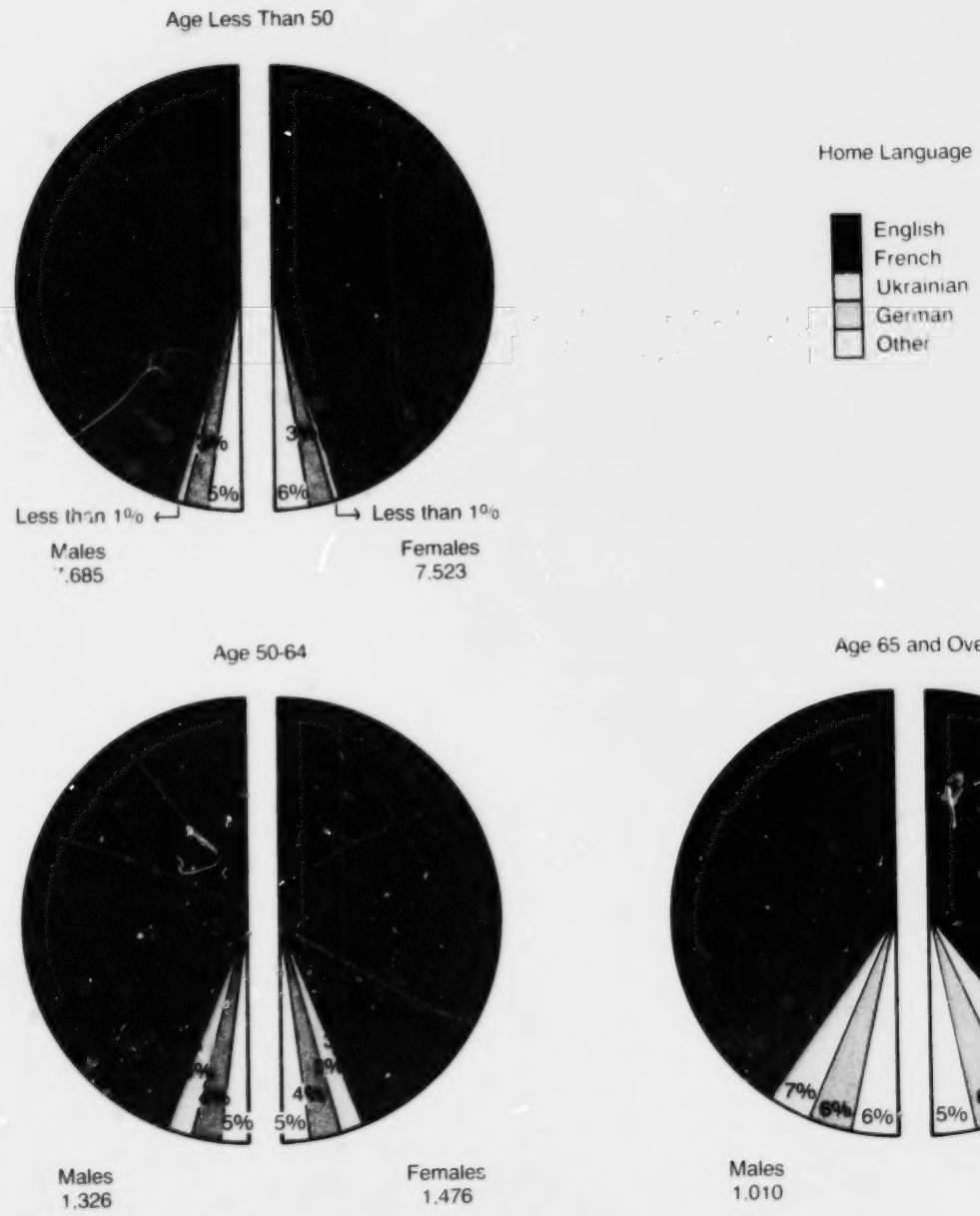
6.2 LANGUAGE DISTRIBUTION

The older population was more likely than the younger population to speak a language at home that was neither French nor English, according to the 1981 Census. Such was the case for some 25% of the population aged 65 and over compared to 12% of those under the age of 50.

Manitobans over the age of 65 were more likely to speak Ukrainian or German in the home than French. The figures for women were Ukrainian (9%), German (6%) and French (4%). For men they were Ukrainian (7%), German (6%) and French (5%). The percentage distribution of the 'other' language category was almost the same for both sexes in all the age groups.

FIGURE 6.2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE POPULATION BY HOME LANGUAGE AND FOR SEX FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS, MANITOBA, 1981.



Source: Canadian Association on Gerontology/Association Canadienne de Gerontologie **2% Sample Tape of the 1981 Canadian Census.**

6.3 RELIGIOUS GROUPS*

In 1981, over half of Manitoba's elderly population stated their religion as Protestant (63%). The next largest group (27%) was Catholic. The remainder were evenly distributed between the Eastern Orthodox, Jewish and "no religious preference" groups.

This was similar to those less than 65, where over half (56%) stated their religion as Protestant followed by Catholic (32%). However the next largest group was those of "no religious preference" (8%). The remainder fell evenly into the Eastern Orthodox, Jewish and "other" groups.

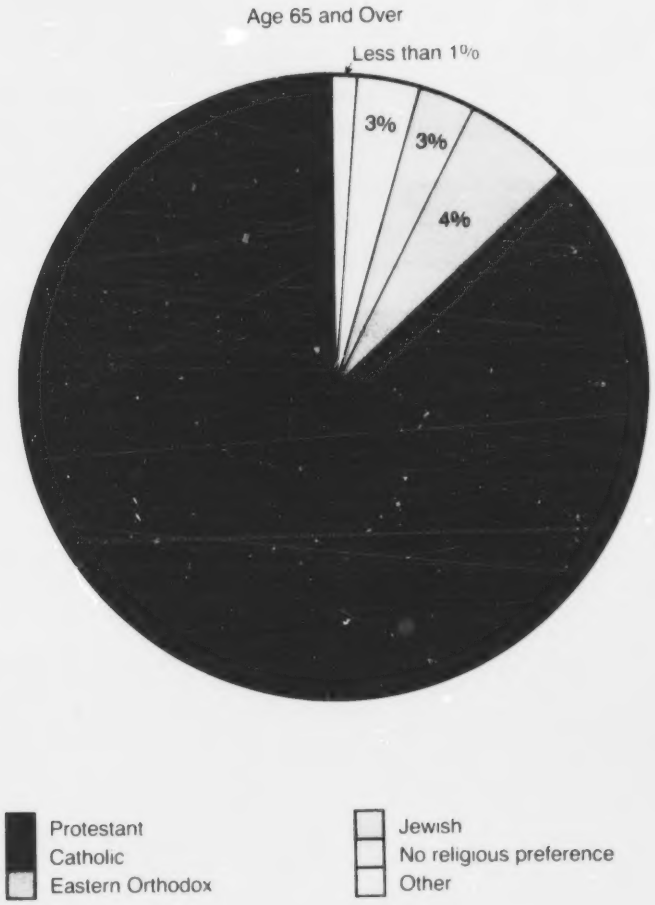
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS FOR THOSE LESS THAN 65 AND THOSE AGE 65 AND OVER, MANITOBA, 1981

Religious Groups	Less than 65	Age 65 and Over
Protestant	56%	63%
Catholic	32%	27%
Eastern Orthodox	2%	4%
Jewish	1%	3%
No Religious Preference	8%	3%
Other	1%	1%

*These groupings came from Statistics Canada **Population Religion 1981 Census** Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, December, 1983, CS92-912, Table 1, p. 1-1 to 1-13.

FIGURE 6.3

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS, MANITOBA, 1981.



Source. Statistics Canada **Population Language, Ethnic Origin Religion, Place of Birth, Schooling, 1981 Census** Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, April, 1984. CS93-931, Table 6. p. 6-4 to 6-6.

7. SOCIAL FACTORS

7.1 MARITAL STATUS

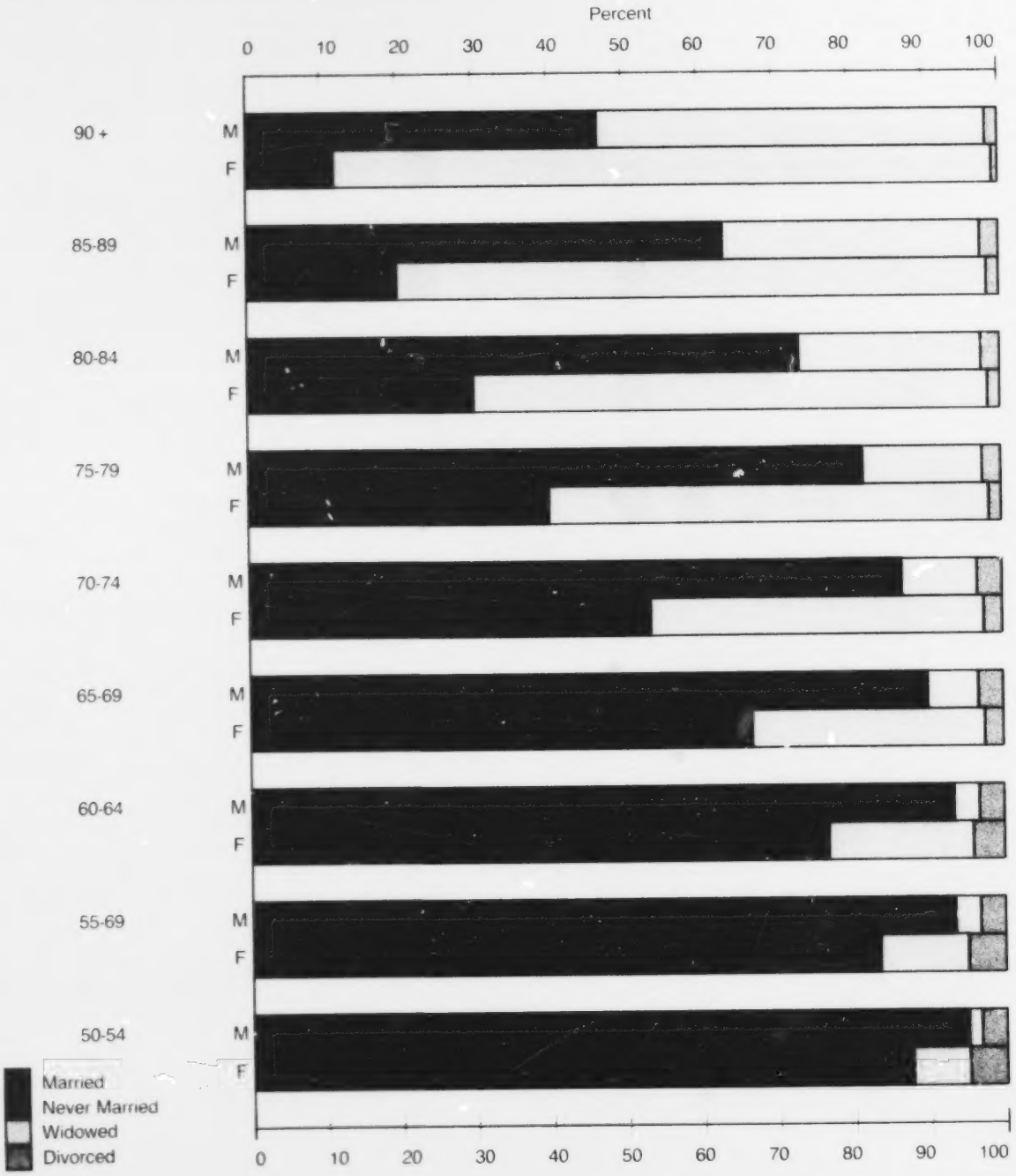
Most older men were married while most older women were widowed. According to the 1981 Census, three out of four men aged 65 and over were married, and every second woman that age was a widow. Of those in the 65-69 age group, 6% of men and 30% of women were widowed. More than half of the women were widowed in the group aged 75-79, but a large proportion of men were not widowed until after they were at least 90 years old. By 90, more than 4 out of 5 women were widowed. The gap in life expectancy between the sexes, the tendency for men to marry younger women as well as to remarry, have all contributed to these differences between elderly men and women in marital status.

MARITAL STATUS OF THOSE AGE 65 AND OVER BY SEX, MANITOBA, 1981.

Marital Status	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
Married	39,975	74.9	27,525	40.2
Never Married	5,325	10.0	5,880	8.6
Widowed	7,105	13.3	33,960	49.6
Divorced	995	1.9	1,095	1.6
	53,400	100.1	68,460	100.0

FIGURE 7.1

PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, MANITOBA 1981.



Source: Statistics Canada **Population Age, Sex and Marital Status 1981 Census** Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. September, 1982. CS92-901. Table 4. p. 4-23 to 4-26.

7.2 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

In 1981, 8.7% of the population aged 65 and over were residents of "collective dwellings"* while four out of seven lived with their relatives in family settings.

The majority of older men lived in families with a spouse or their never-married children. Even among those men who were 75 years of age in 1981, three out of five (60%) lived in such family settings.

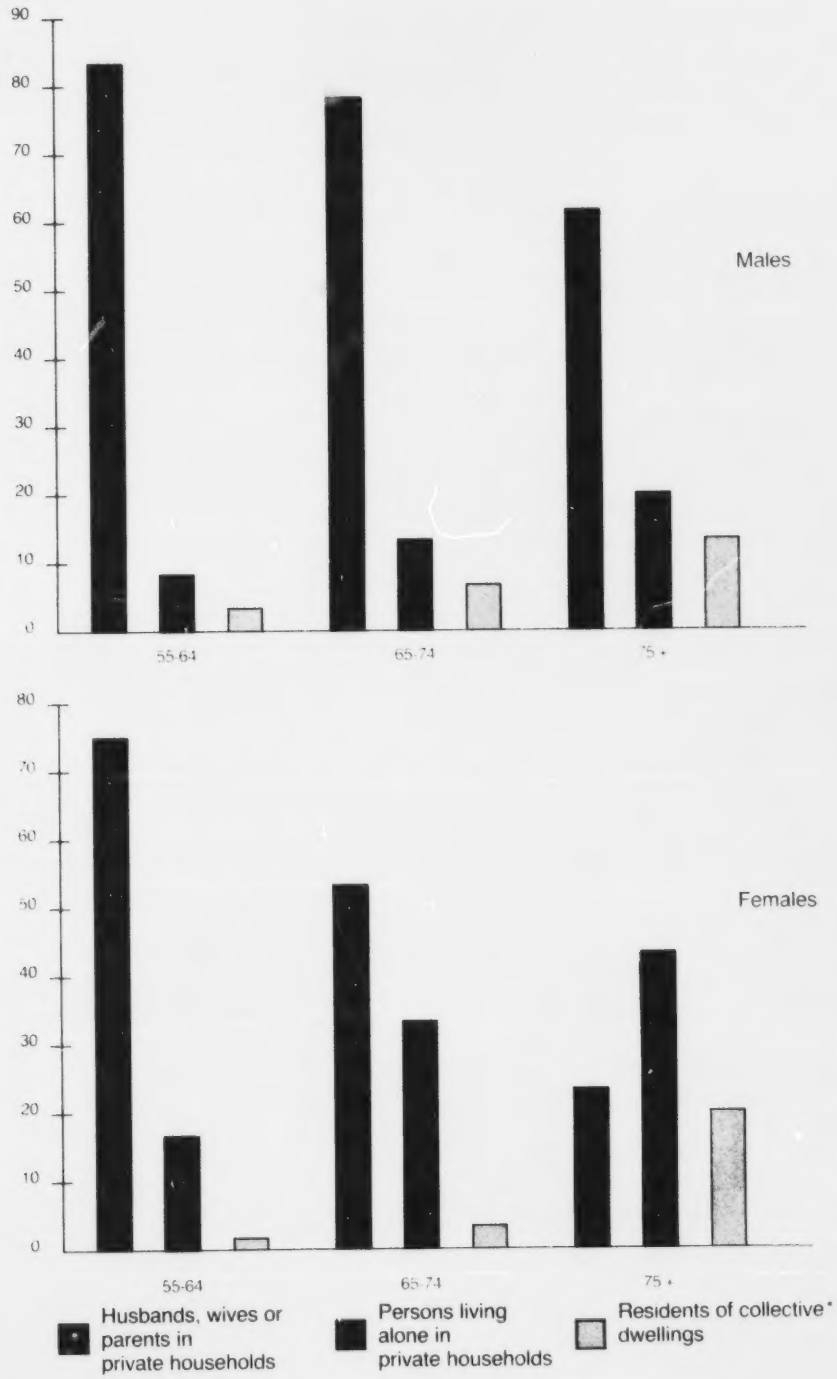
The proportion of elderly women in such family arrangements decreased dramatically as they aged. They increasingly lived in non-family households either alone in "private households"** (43% of women aged 75 and over) or as residents of collective dwellings (19% aged 75 plus).

*"collective dwellings" refers to a dwelling of a commercial, institutional or communal nature such as nursing homes and room- or lodging houses.

**"private household" refers to a person or group of persons occupying a private dwelling.

FIGURE 7.2

PERCENTAGES OF THE POPULATION IN SELECTED LIVING ARRANGEMENTS BY SEX FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS, MANITOBA, 1981.



Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census, CS92-905.

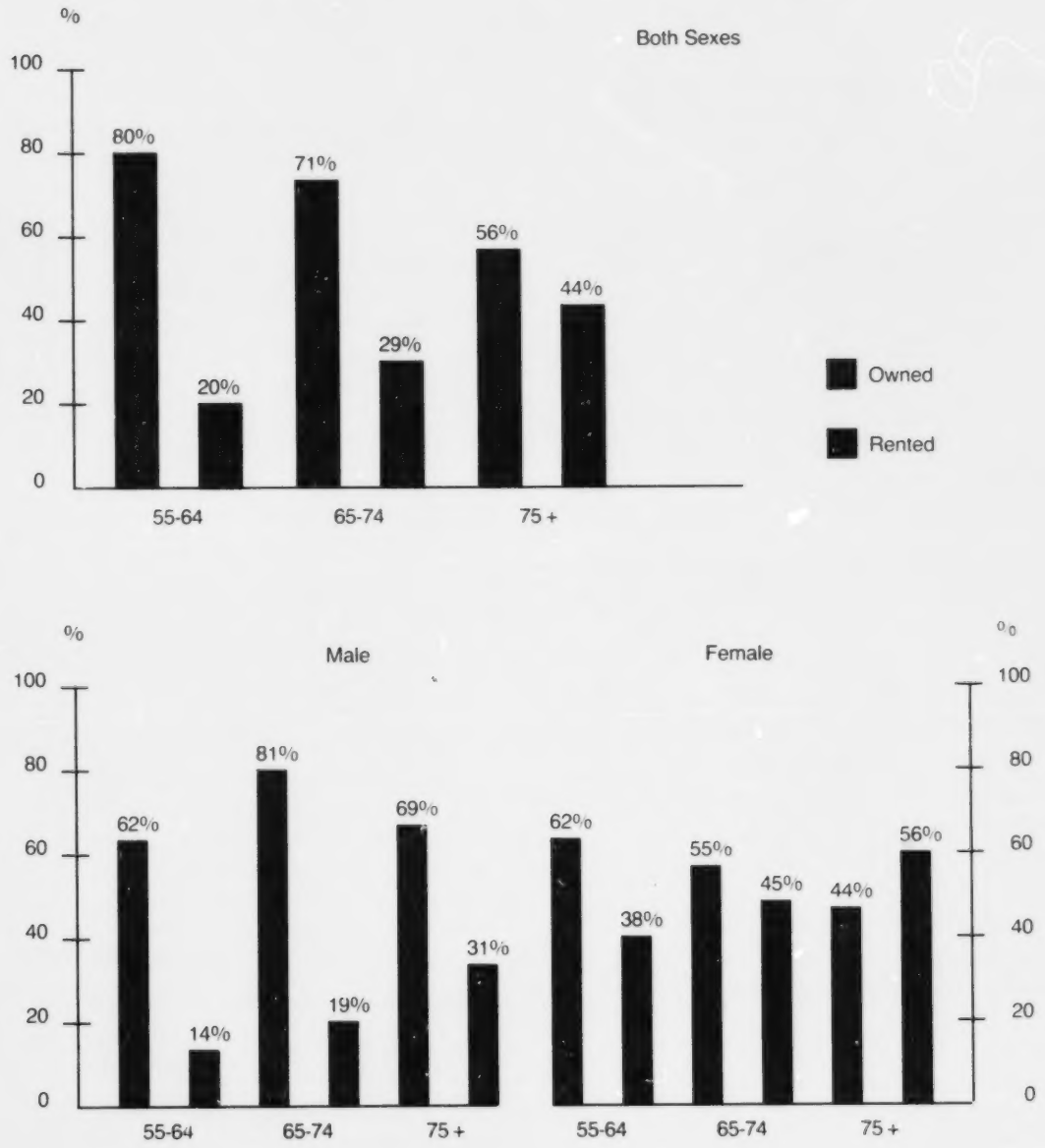
7.3 HOME OWNERSHIP

Most Manitobans over the age of 55 owned their own homes (71%) according to the 1981 Census. The data showed that 80% of household heads aged 55 to 64 and 65% of heads aged 65 and over owned their own homes. The percentage of household heads reporting home ownership dropped as age increased past 65. Even in the 75 and over age group, however, the majority (56%) owned their homes.

Some sex differences appeared when examining home ownership. Male household heads were more likely to report home ownership than female heads. The majority of female household heads reported renting their household (56%) compared to 31% of the male heads in the 75 and over age group. Only for women age 75 and over were the majority of persons renters.

FIGURE 7.3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP BY SEX FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS, MANITOBA, 1981.



Source: Statistics Canada **Occupied Private Dwellings, Private Households Census Families in Private Households, 1981 Census** Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, April, 1984, CS93-943, Table 33, p. 33-2 to 33-3.

7.4 CONDITION OF DWELLING

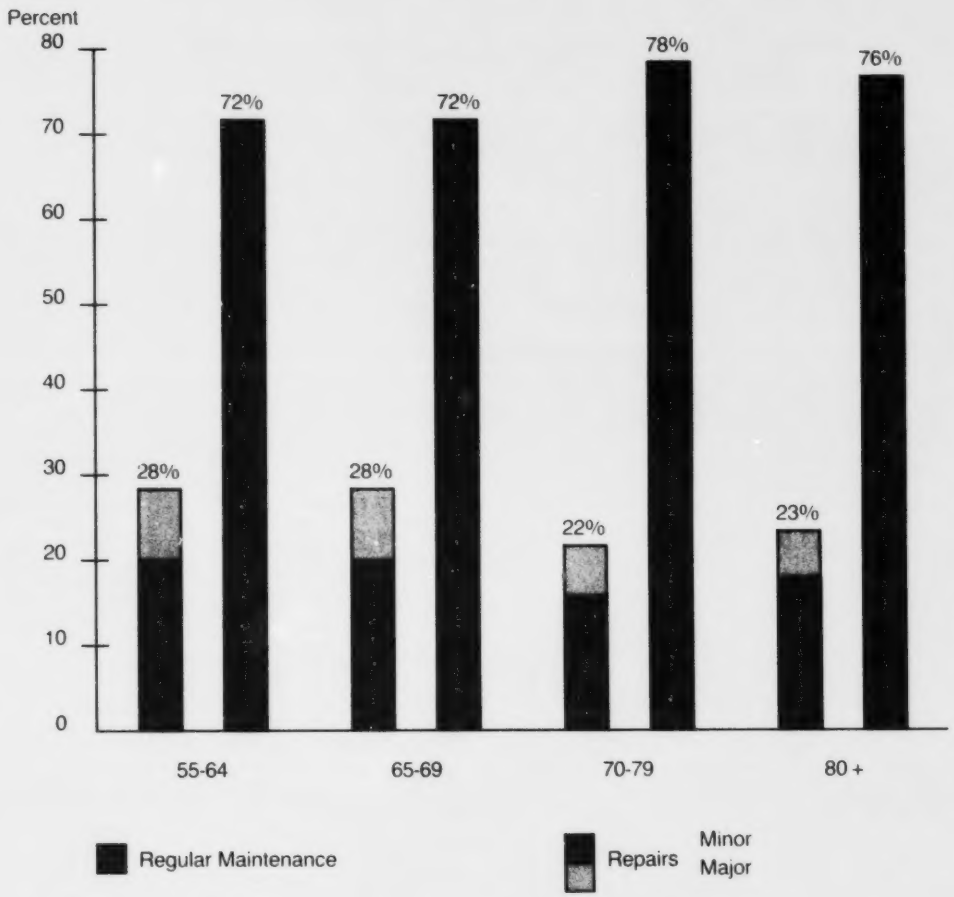
In 1981, most people lived in housing* that did not need major repair. According to the 1981 Census 73% of Manitoban household heads reported that their housing needed only regular maintenance; 19% reported that their housing needed only minor repairs and just 7% reported that their housing needed major repair work.

There was little difference between older and younger household heads in the percentages of their housing needing some kind of repair. Twenty-eight percent of the household heads aged 55-64 lived in housing that needed repair; 8% needed major repair. As the age of the household head increased the percentage of dwellings needing repair dropped slightly so that for heads aged 80 and over, 23% of their housing needed repair with 6% in need of major repair.

*Housing referred to both owned and rented private dwellings; institutions were not included.

FIGURE 7.4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY CONDITION OF DWELLING FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS, MANITOBA, 1981.



Source: Canadian Association on Gerontology/Association Canadienne de Gerontologie **2% Sample Tape of the 1981 Canadian Census.**

7.5 FORMAL EDUCATION

The level of schooling for most (83%) Manitobans over the age of 65 was elementary/secondary. Of these 53% received less than 9 years of formal education. Of those ages 25 to 44, 52% received elementary/secondary schooling and 72% of those ages 45 to 64 did so. A lower proportion of these age groups received less than grade 9 education compared to those age 65 and over (22% and 45% respectively).

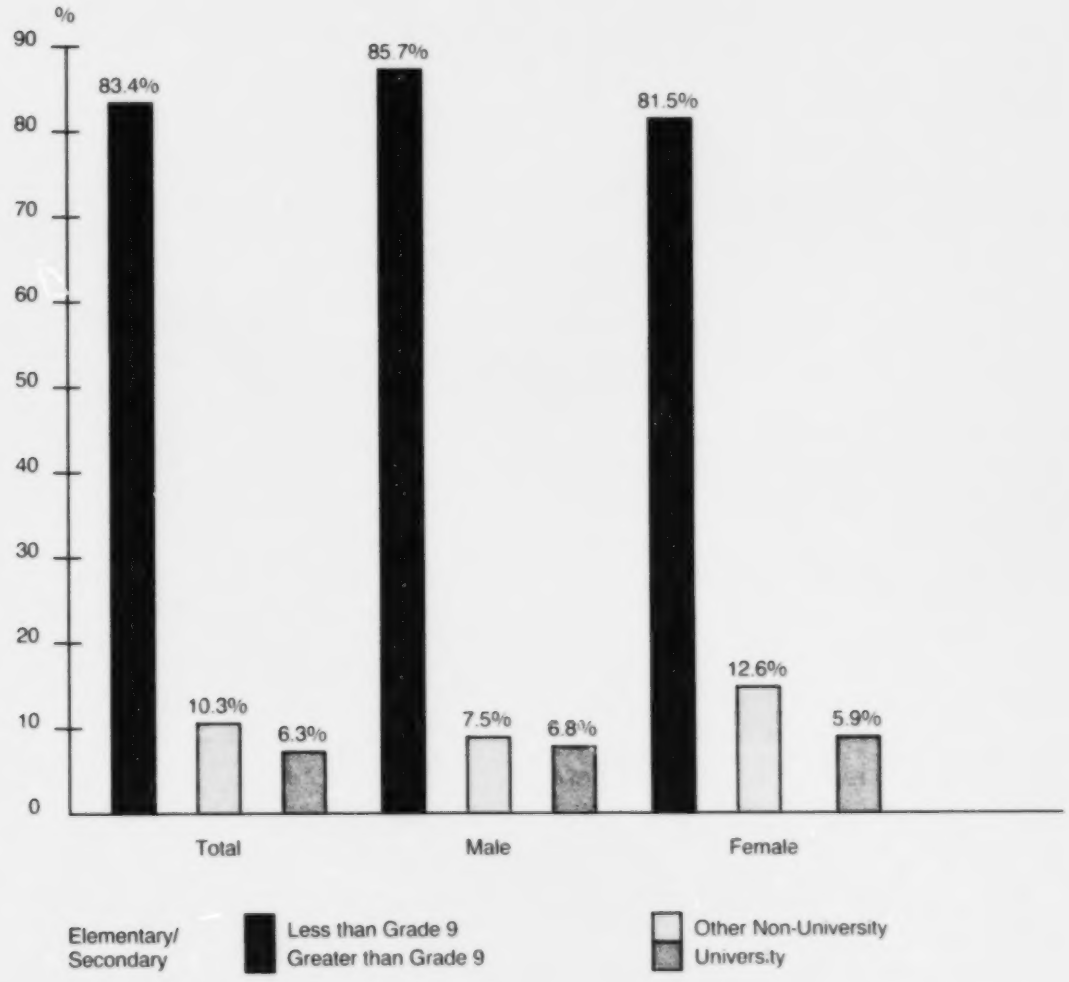
Those younger were more likely to have attended university, 23% of those 25-44 compared to 11% of those 45-64 and 6% of those age 65 and over. Women were slightly more likely than men, in all the age groups, to have attained other non-university education. Similarly, men were more likely than women to have attended university in all age groups.

PERCENTAGE DiSTRIBUTIONS OF HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED FOR THOSE AGE 25-44 AND 46-64 NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME BY SEX, MANITOBA, 1981.

Level of Education	25-44			45-64		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Elementary/Secondary	52.2	51.1	53.2	71.8	71.1	72.4
Less than Grade 9	(22.1)	(23.3)	(20.9)	(45.0)	(47.3)	(42.9)
Other non-university	24.1	23.0	25.1	17.0	15.3	18.7
University	23.8	26.0	21.6	11.2	13.6	8.9

FIGURE 7.5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED FOR THOSE 65 OVER OVER NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME BY SEX, MANITOBA, 1981.



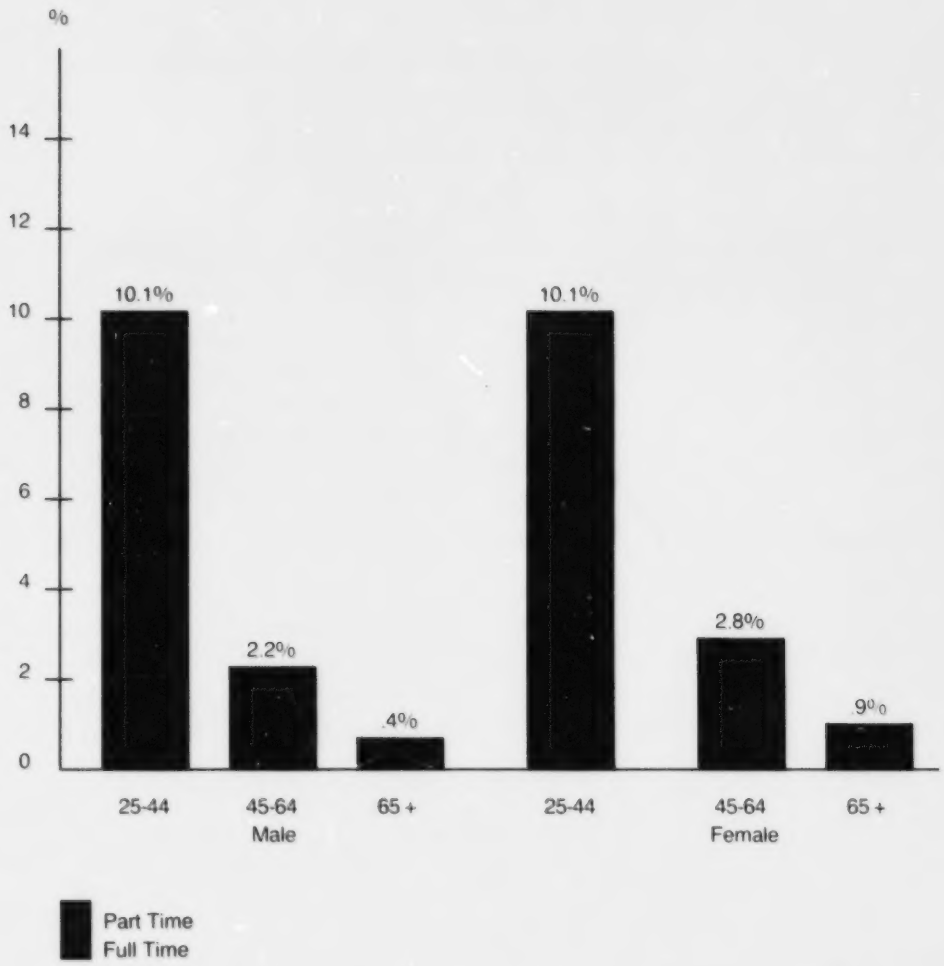
Source: Statistics Canada **Population School Attendance and Level of Schooling 1981 Census** Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, January, 1984. CS92-914, Table 9, p. 9-15 to 9-16.

7.6 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

In 1981, a very small proportion of Manitoba seniors were attending school. Less than 1% of either men or women aged 65 and over did so in 1981. Of those who were going to school, the majority (77%) attended part-time. However, even among those age 25 to 44, only 10.1% were attending school in 1981.

FIGURE 7.6

PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION ATTENDING SCHOOL BY SEX FOR *SELECTED AGE GROUPS IN MANITOBA, 1981.*



Source: Canadian Association on Gerontology/Association Canadienne de Gerontologie **2% Sample Tape of the 1981 Canadian Census.**

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

8. EMPLOYMENT

8.1 COMPOSITION OF LABOUR FORCE

The proportion of the total labour force in the 55-64 age group, the years immediately preceding the usual age of retirement in Canada, declined slightly between 1981 and 1983 for females but remained about the same for males. This is similar to the proportion of the total population constituted by this age group.

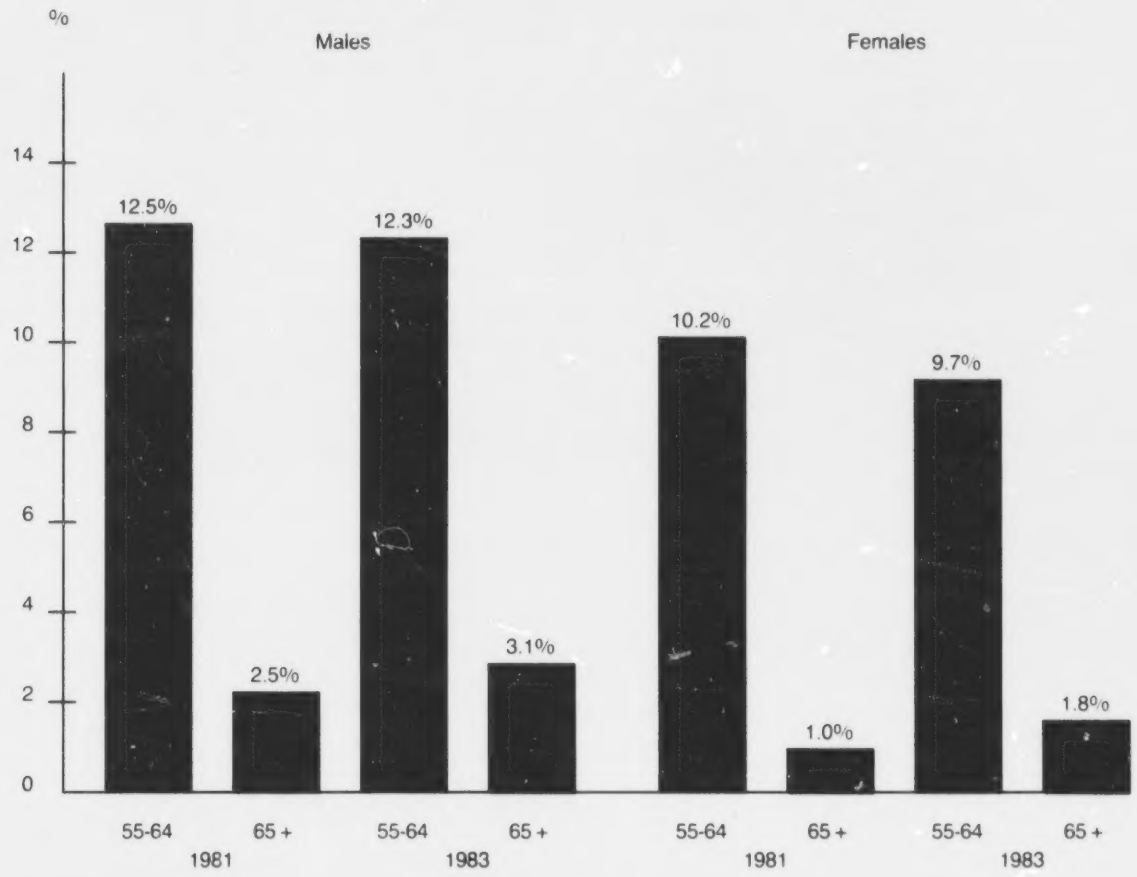
The proportion of workers aged 65 and over increased slightly over the same period. Among male workers the proportion aged 65 and over increased from roughly one in 40 (2.5%) to one in 30 (3.1%) and among female workers the increase was from one in 100 (1%) to one in 55 (1.8%). Among the total male population, 13.5% consisted of individuals age 65 and over in 1981 and 13.7% in 1983. The figures for the total female population were 16.1% and 16.7% respectively.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF TOTAL POPULATION AND TOTAL LABOUR FORCE FOR AGES 55-64 AND AGES 65 AND OVER BY SEX, MANITOBA, 1981 AND 1983.

	% of male population	% of male labour force	% of female population	% of female labour force
1981				
55-64	12.2%	12.5%	13.1%	10.2%
65 +	13.5%	2.5%	16.1%	1.0%
1983				
55-64	12.1%	12.3%	12.7%	9.7%
65 +	13.7%	3.1%	16.7%	1.8%

FIGURE 8.1

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL LABOUR FORCE AGED 55-64 AND AGED 65 AND OVER BY SEX, MANITOBA, 1981 AND 1983.



Source: Statistics Canada **The Labour Force December 1981** Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. January. 1982. CS71-001/37-12, Table 14, p. 37.

Statistics Canada **The Labour Force December 1983** Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. January. 1984. CS71-001/39-12, Table 14, p. 41.

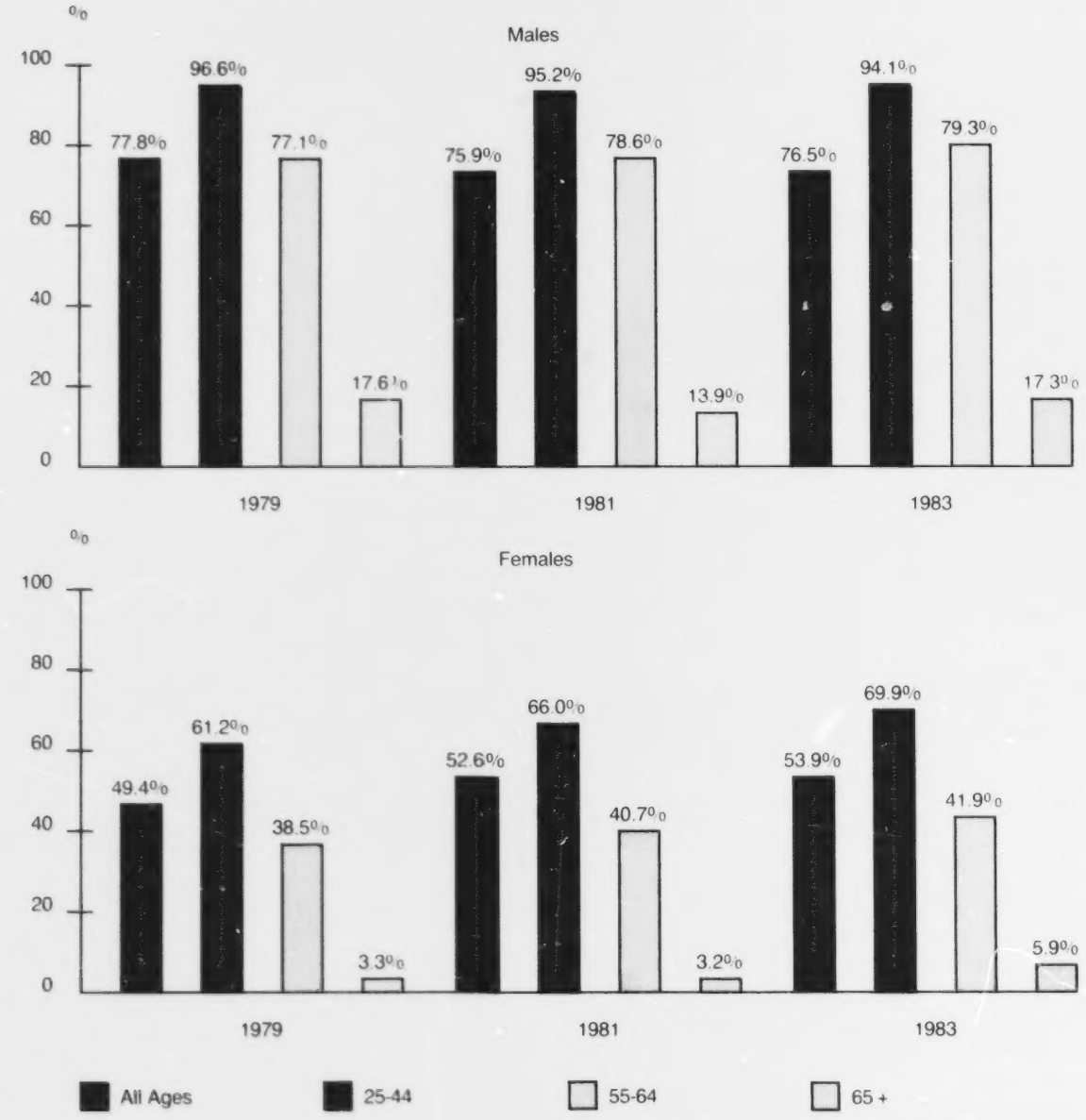
8.2 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

The years between 1979 and 1981 were characterized by a decrease in the proportion of older men who were in the labour force. Labour force participation rates for the 65 and over age group dropped from 17.6% to 13.9% over the period. However, by 1983 the rate had increased to 17.3%, virtually that of 1979. The trend in labour force participation rates among older women was quite similar to men. For women over the age of 65, the rate dropped slightly between 1979 and 1981 but increased again in 1983 to a higher rate than it was in 1979.

Although the labour force participation rates of women are still much lower than those of men, the gap has been closing over time. The participation of women aged 15 and over in the labour force climbed from 49.4% in 1979 to 53.9% in 1983 while the rate for men (77.8% and 76.5% respectively) remained virtually unchanged.

FIGURE 8.2

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS FOR MANITOBA, 1979, 1981 AND 1983.



Source: Statistics Canada **The Labour Force December 1979** Ottawa: Labour Force Survey Division, January, 1980, CS71-001/35-12, Table 14, p. 28.

Statistics Canada **The Labour Force December 1981** Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, January, 1982, CS71-001/37-12, Table 15, p. 38.

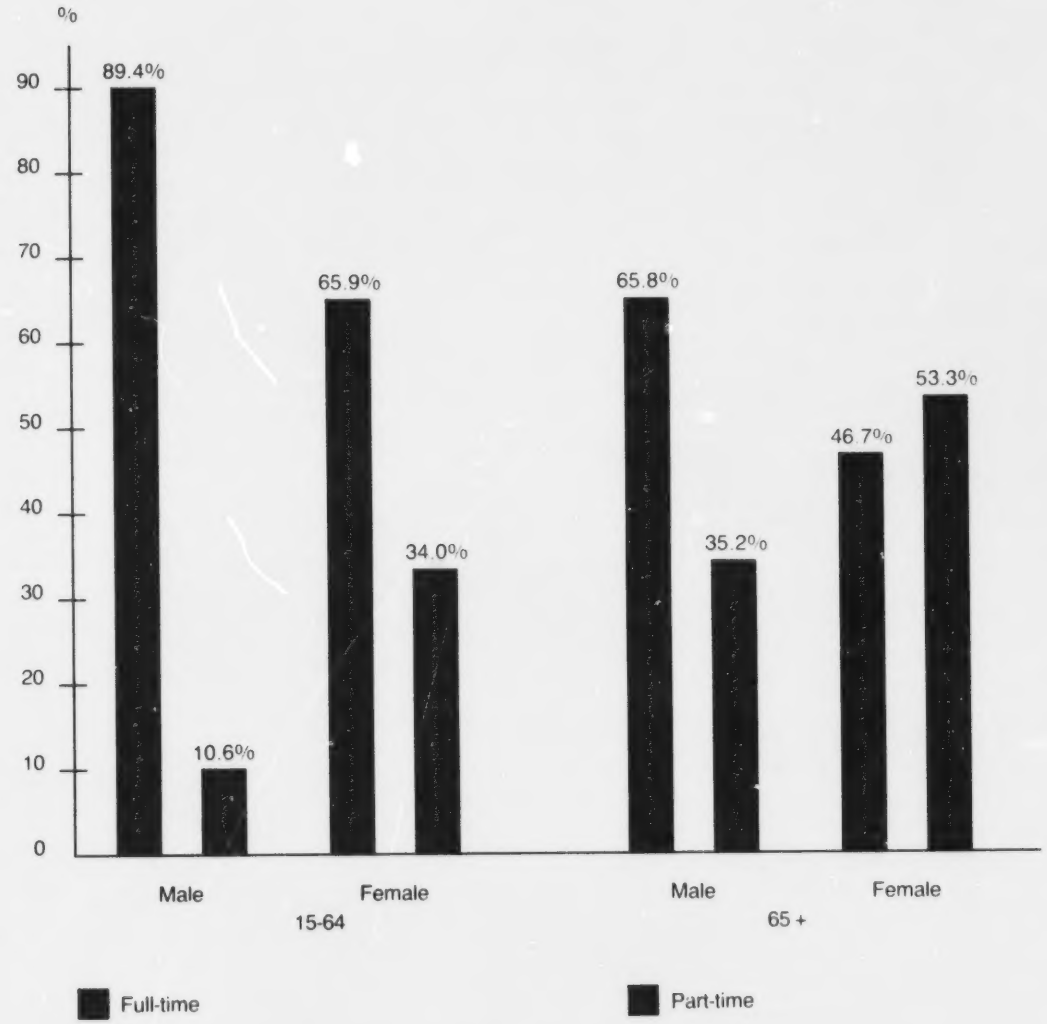
Statistics Canada **The Labour Force December 1983** Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, January, 1984, CS71-001/39-12, Table 15, p. 42.

8.3 PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

In 1981, 35% of employed men age 65 and over held part-time jobs compared to 10.6% of those age 15 to 64. The majority of men in both age groups worked full-time (65.8% and 89.4% respectively). Similiarly, women in the younger age group tended to work in full-time employment as opposed to part-time (65.9% versus 34.0%). In contrast, female workers aged 65 and over were almost evenly split between part-time (53%) and full-time (47%) employment.

FIGURE 8.3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE COMPARING THOSE 15-64 AND AGE 65 AND OVER BY FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, MANITOBA, 1981.



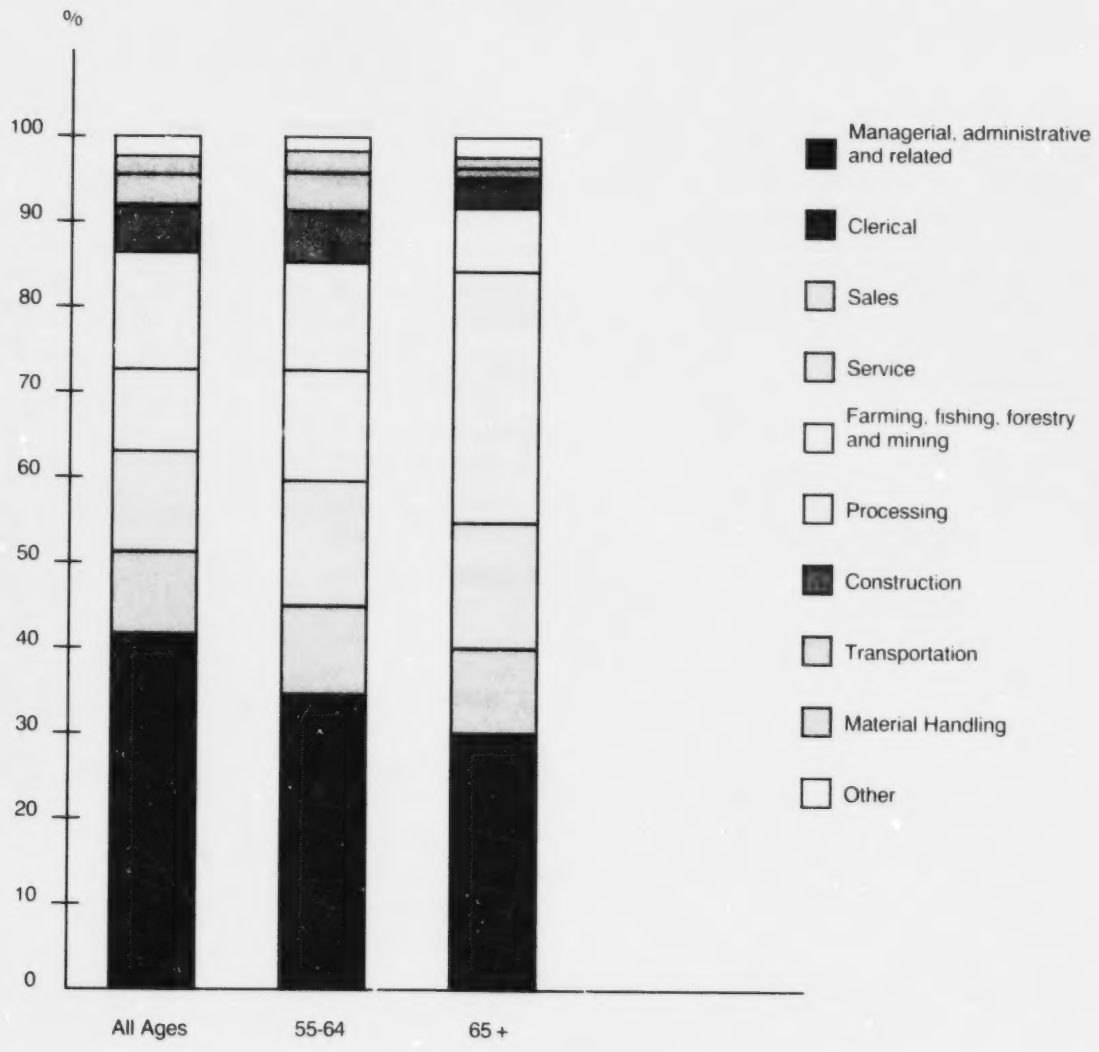
Source: Statistics Canada **Population Economic Characteristics 1981 Census** Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. May 1984, CS93-967, Table 6, p. 6-1.

8.4 MAJOR OCCUPATIONS

In 1981, there were high concentrations of older workers in occupations which have been characterized as more flexible in terms of age of retirement and hours of work. There were twice as many workers aged 65 and over in the farming, fishing, forestry and mining occupations as in the 55-64 age group (28.8% versus 12.6%). Compared to those of all ages there were three times as many older workers in these occupations (28.8% versus 9.4%). In 1981, the three most common occupations in the all ages category were managerial, administrative and related (24.0%), clerical (18.0%) and processing (12.8%). For those age 55-64 the order was managerial, administrative and related (21.5%), service (14.8%) and clerical (14.1%). Farming, fishing, forestry and mining (28.8%), managerial, administrative and related (19.8%) and clerical (10.7%) were the three most common occupations of those over the age of 65.

FIGURE 8.4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS, MANITOBA 1981.



Source: Statistics Canada **Population Economic Characteritics 1981 Census** Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, May 1984, CS93-967, Table 9, p. 9-1 to 9-26.

9. INCOME

9.1 ECONOMIC STATUS

In 1981, the monetary incomes of older people tended to be disproportionately concentrated at the lower end of the income scale. Half the "census families"* with heads aged 65 and over had incomes under $15,000 while only 23% of the families with heads under age 65 had money incomes that low.

Older "unattached individuals"+ were especially heavily concentrated in the lower money income groups. Fully 64% of them had 1981 incomes under $7,000. Although not shown here, others (Dulude, 1978) have demonstrated the fact that a large proportion of the unattached individuals are women and that many of them live in poverty.

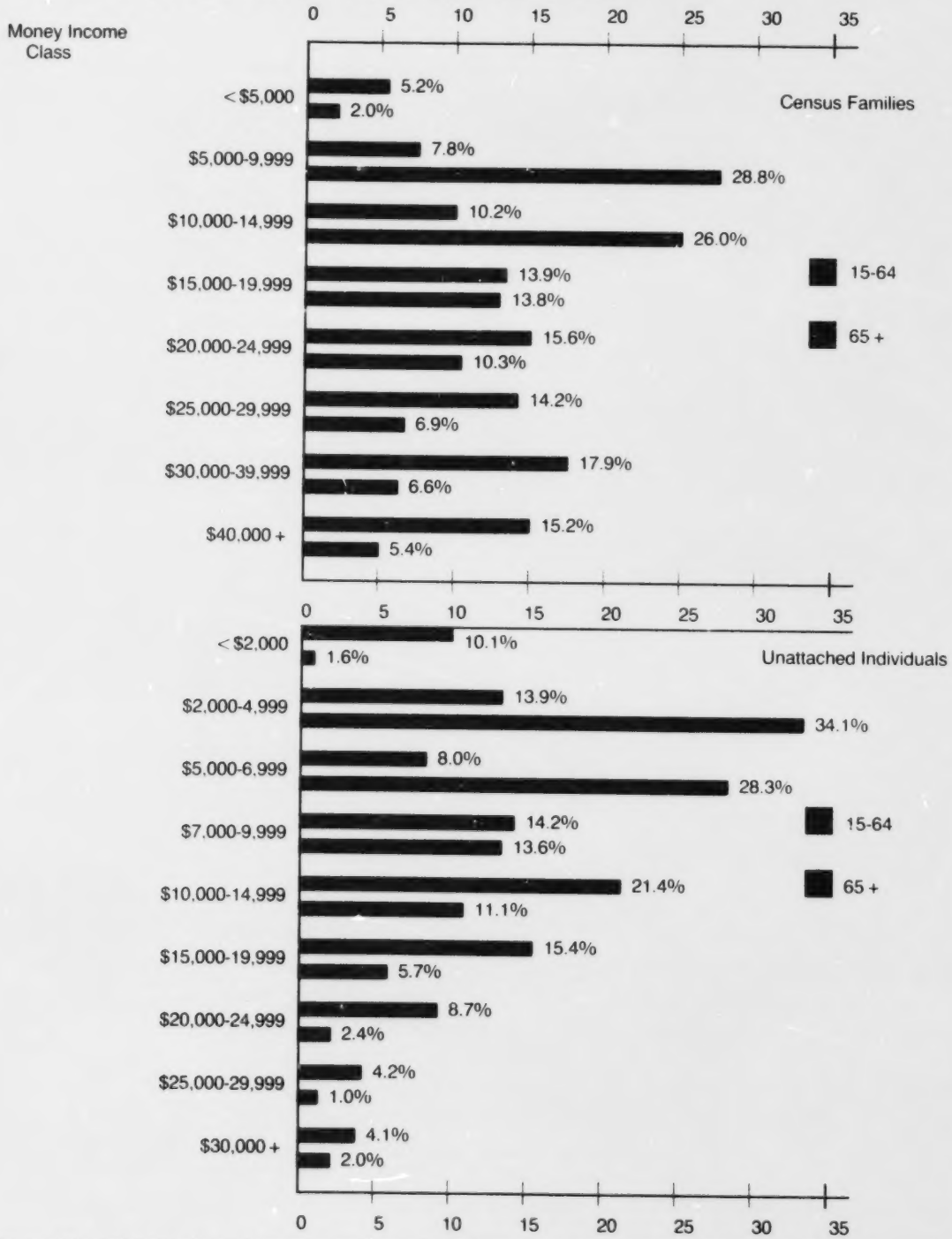
*"census families" were individuals who lived in the same dwelling and had a husband-wife or parent-never married child relationship

+"unattached individuals" refers to a person living alone or in a household where he/she is not related to the other household members

Dulude, L. **Women and Aging: A Report on the Rest of Our Lives.** Ottawa: Advisory Council on the Status of Women, 1978.

FIGURE 9.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS BY MONEY INCOME CLASS COMPARING THOSE 15-64 TO THOSE AGE 65 AND OVER, MANITOBA, 1981.



Source: Canadian Association on Gerontology/Association Canadienne de Gerontologie 2% **Sample Tape of the 1981 Canadian Census.**

9.2 AVERAGE INCOME

There was an increase in average income for both family and non-family persons* between the 15-24 and 25-34 age groups. After age 34, there was a decrease in average income as age increased for both family and non-family persons.

The average income of family persons age 65 and over in 1981 was $17,794, for husband/wife families it was $17,565. Among elderly non-family persons, men had higher 1981 average incomes than women, $8,541 compared to $7,648 respectively. The average income for elderly women in the non-family category was lower than the low-income cut-off** point as defined by Statistics Canada in 1981.

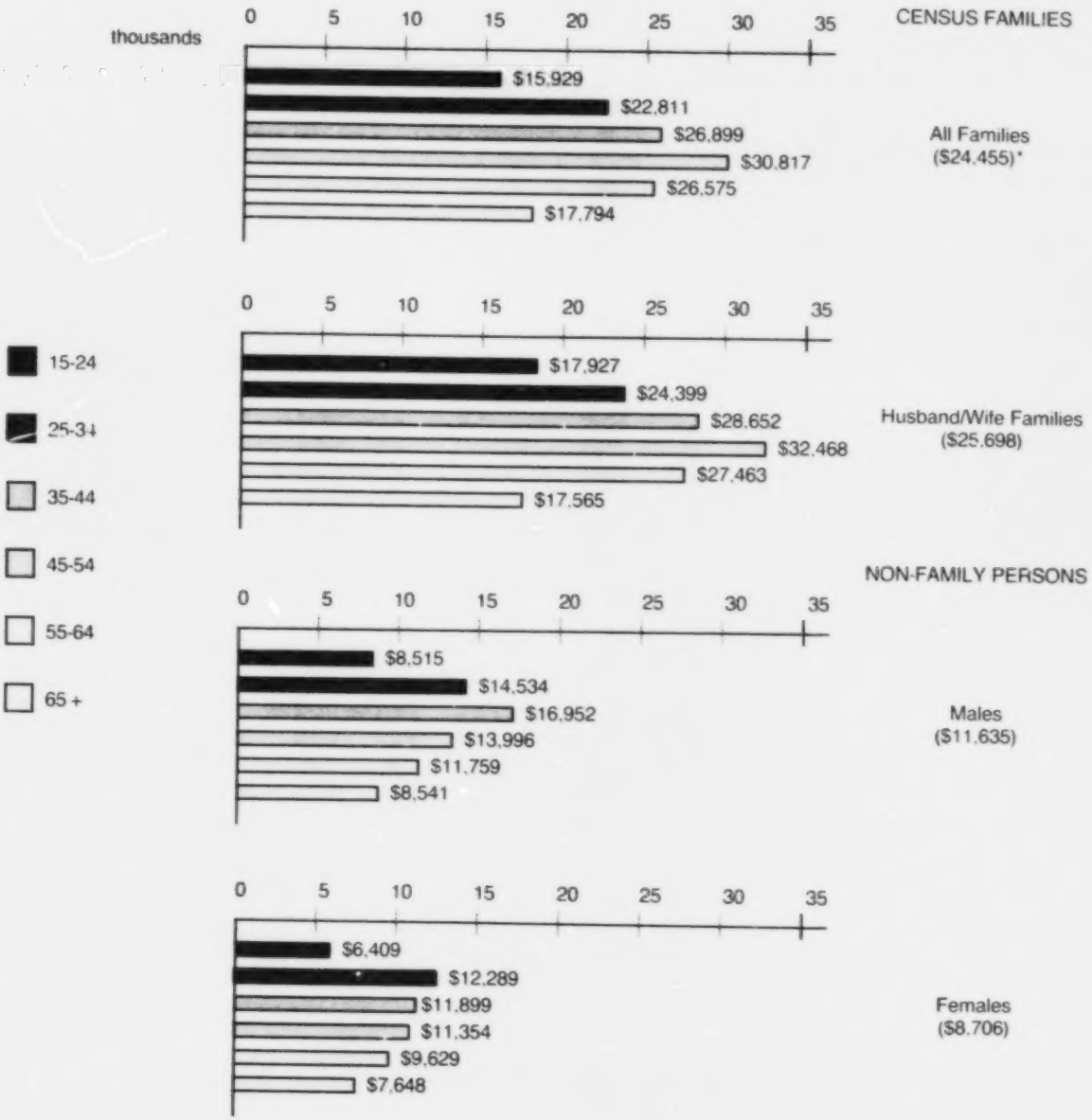
*Census family persons refers to a husband and wife (without children or with children who have never married regardless of age) living in the same dwelling, or a lone parent of any marital status, with one or more children who have never married regardless of age, living in the same dwelling.

Non-family persons includes those who live alone, live with non-relatives or live with relatives other than a spouse or unmarried child.

**Low income cut-offs for 1981 as defined by Statistics Canada for all ages were: $8,045 for one person households, $10,614 for two person households and $16,673 for three or more person households.

FIGURE 9.2

AVERAGE INCOME OF CENSUS FAMILIES AND NON-FAMILY PERSONS FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS, MANITOBA, 1981.



*Numbers in brackets refer to average income of all individuals within a category.

Source: Statistics Canada **Census Families in Private Households Income 1981 Census** Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, Jan., 1984, Table 5A and 5B, CS92-936.

9.3 MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME

For those census families* whose household head was over age 65, the major source of income was government transfer payments. The next largest source was wages and salaries. For those under age 65, wages and salaries was the major source of income followed by self-employment income.

Data on the major source of income was unavailable for unattached individuals.** Proportion of total income from various sources is shown in the table below. Little difference was noted for men and women. The two categories which showed the largest proportions of total income were the Old Age Security/Guaranteed Income Supplement and Investment categories for both men and women.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL INCOME FROM VARIOUS SOURCES BY SEX FOR UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS, MANITOBA, 1981.

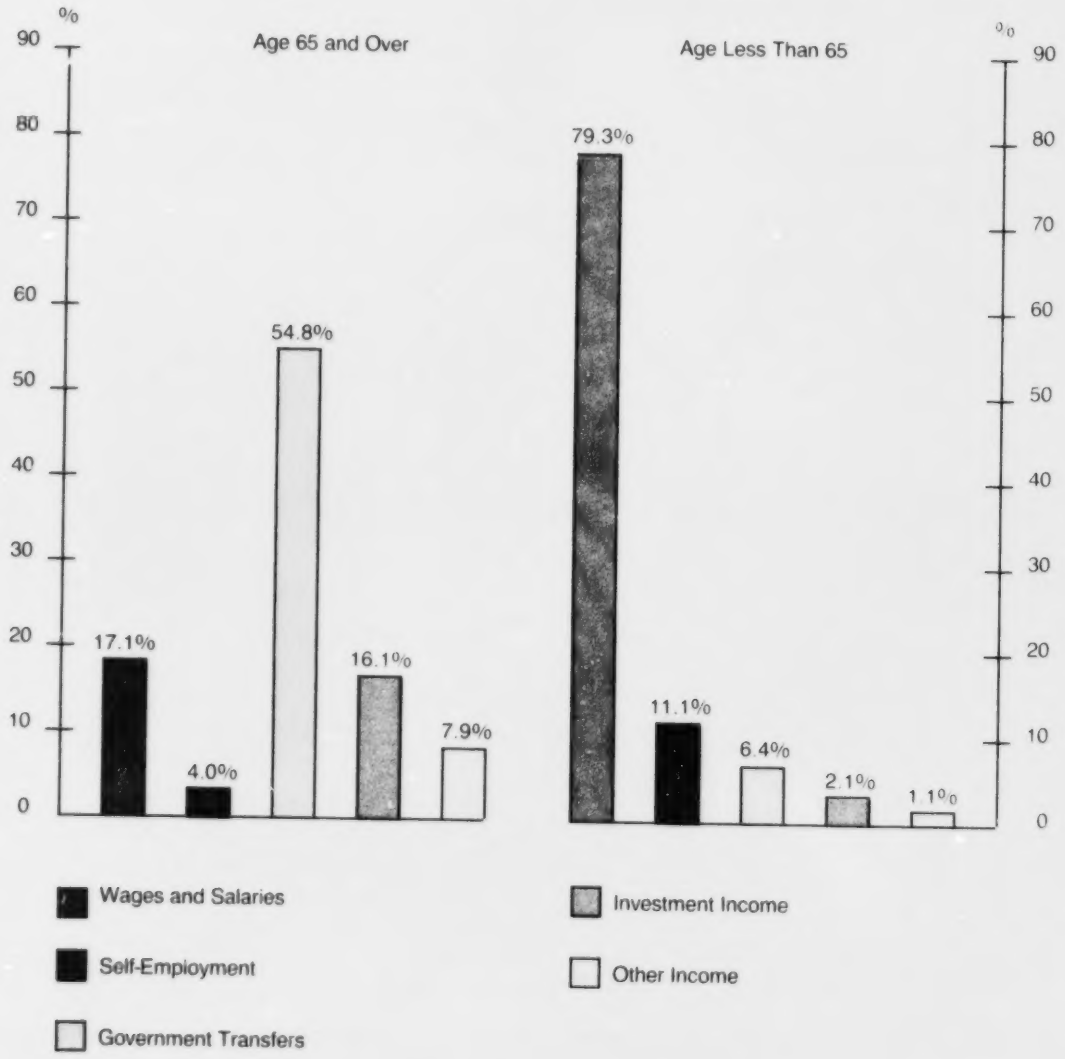
Source of Income	Males Proportion of Income					Females Proportion of Income				
	None	1-24	25-49	50-74	75+	None	1-24	25-49	50-74	75+
Wages and Salaries	90%	3%	3%	1%	3%	93%	2%	2%	3%	1%
Self-employment	93%	3%	5%	—	—	98%	.5%	.4%	.5%	—
Investment	46%	23%	14%	11%	5%	36%	31%	16%	12%	4%
Old Age Security/ Guaranteed Income Supplement	3%	15%	24%	11%	46%	2%	15%	22%	17%	44%
Unemployment Insurance	99%	1%	—	—	—	98%	2%	.4%	—	—
Other Government Payment	62%	34%	3%	2%	—	61%	24%	3%	1%	.2%
Retirement Pensions and Other Income	71%	16%	10%	3%	—	68%	14%	13%	4%	.5%

*Census family persons refers to a husband and wife (without children or with children who have never married regardless of age) living in the same dwelling, or a lone parent of any marital status, with one or more children who have never married regardless of age, living in the same dwelling.

**Unattached individuals refers to a person living alone or in a household where he/she is not related to the other household members.

FIGURE 9.3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME OF CENSUS FAMILIES WITH HOUSEHOLD HEADS AGE 65 AND OVER AND AGE LESS THAN 65, MANITOBA, 1981.



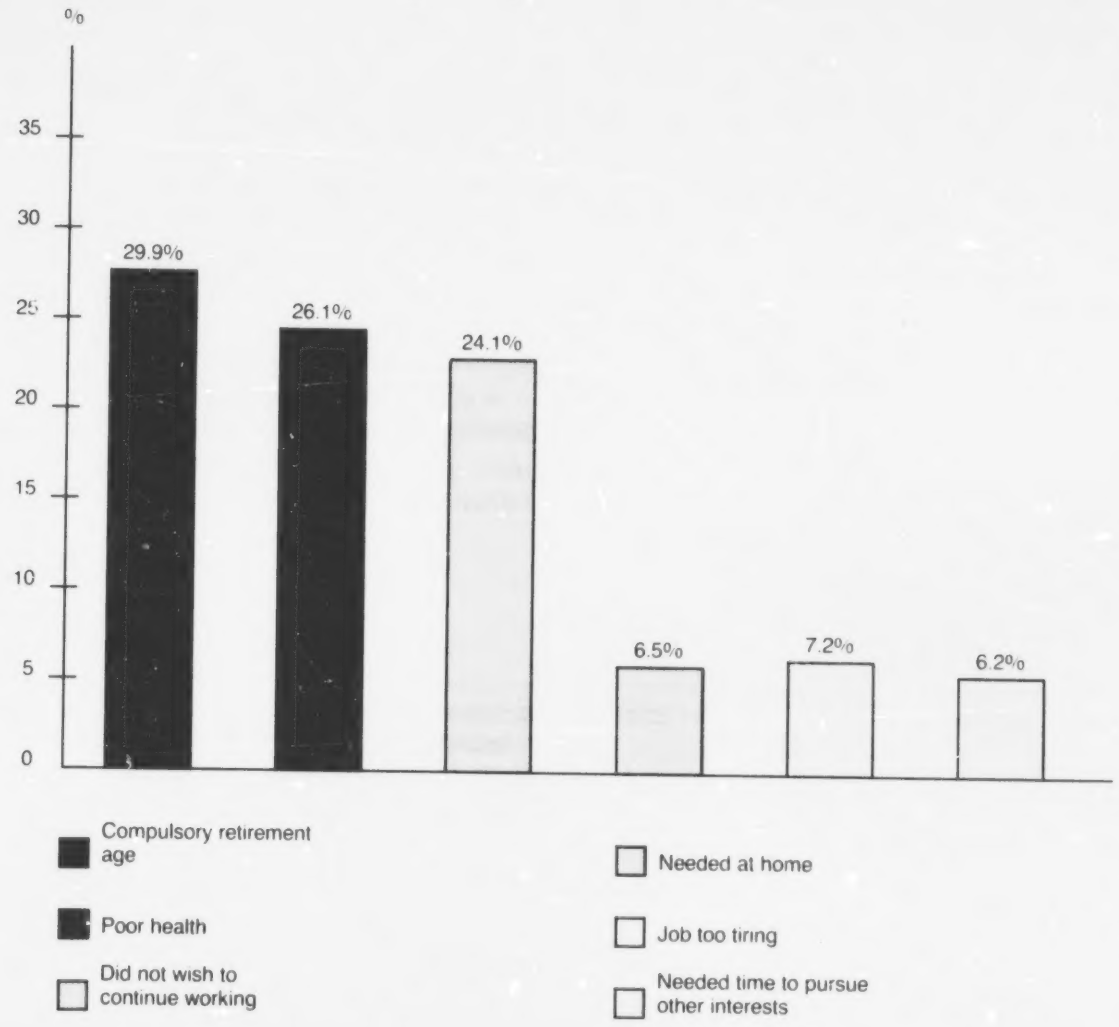
Source: Canadian Association on Gerontology/Association Canadienne de Gerontologie **2% Sample Tape of the 1981 Canadian Census.**

9.4 RETIREMENT

The 1983 Aging in Manitoba Study reported that 57.8% of those age 60 and over were partially or fully retired. The main reason for retirement was compulsory retirement age (29.9%). This was followed closely by poor health (26.1%) and those who did not wish to continue working (24.1%). The remainder were evenly distributed and included the categories 'needed at home,' 'job too tiring' and 'the desire to have time to pursue other interests'.

FIGURE 9.4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF THOSE AGE 60 AND OVER, MAJOR REASON FOR RETIRING, MANITOBA, 1983.



Source: **Aging in Manitoba, Needs and Resources: A Longitudinal Study to Update the 1971 and 1976 Needs and Resource Surveys Via Panel and Replication** NHRDP Grant #6607-1302-06, 1983.

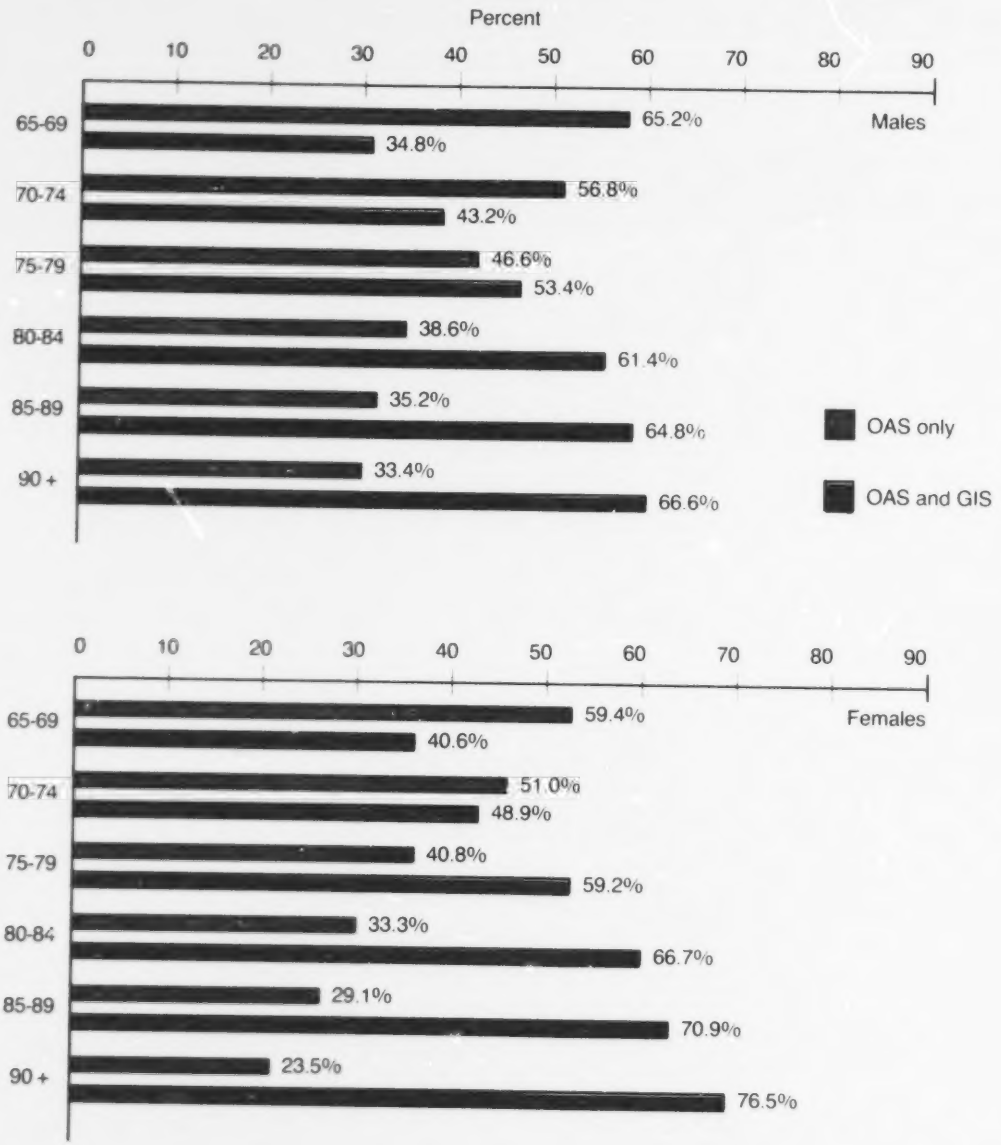
9.5 OLD AGE SECURITY AND GUARANTEED INCOME SUPPLEMENT

All eligible individuals age 65 and over receive Old Age Security (OAS). Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) is given in addition to OAS based on need. Data for June, 1983 showed that both men and women in the 65-69 and 70-74 age groups were more likely to be receiving OAS only, compared to a combination of OAS and GIS. After age 74, elderly individuals were more likely to be receiving both OAS and GIS.

Women were more likely than men, in the older age groups, to be receiving both of these payments. As of June, 1983, 70.9% of women in the 85-89 age group and 76.5% of women age 90 and over were receiving both OAS and GIS compared to 64.8% of men in the 85-89 age group and 66.6% of men age 90 and over.

FIGURE 9.5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING OAS ONLY AND OAS/GIS PAYMENTS FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS AND SEX, MANITOBA, JUNE, 1983.



Source: Information Systems Directorate, Policy, Planning and Information Branch, Health and Welfare Canada, **OAS/GIS/SPA TPL Tables**, June, 1983.

HEALTH STATUS

10. DIET

10.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS

According to the 1970-72 Nutrition Canada National Survey, a large proportion of Manitobans had diets judged to be deficient in selected nutrients as was also true for Canada. The population that was at least 65 years old had a higher percentage of respondents with less than adequate intake* for most of the selected nutrients than those in the younger age groups. The same was found for individuals age 65 and over in Canada. Older women were more likely to have below adequate nutrient intakes than their male counterparts. This difference was particularly noticeable for proteins, iron, vitamin A, ribloflavin, calcium and niacin. Sex differences among those age 65 and over for Canada were also noticeable for all these nutrients except vitamin A.

*less than adequate intake — referred to the intake of a nutrient that is above the minimum requirement but below the desirable amount as judged by Nutrition Canada.

TABLE 10.1

PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION WITH LESS THAN ADEQUATE INTAKE AND MEDIAN INTAKE OF SELECTED NUTRIENTS BY SEX FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS, MANITOBA, 1970-1972.

	20-39		40-64		65 +	
MALES	Median Intake (in units)	Below Adequate Intake (%)	Median Intake (in units)	Below Adequate Intake (%)	Median Intake (in units)	Below Adequate Intake (%)
Protein	1.43	11.9	1.26	11.8	.81	36.8
Iron	16.60	12.1	14.80	8.2	12.80	30.6
Calcium	978 00	15.0	600.00	33.9	610.00	30.8
Vitamin A	769.00	44.3	904.00	39.6	902.00	34.2
Vitamin C	58.00	19.9	64.00	14.8	50.00	31.6
Thiamin	1.24	10.4	1.29	15.6	1.00	34.2
Riboflavin	2.30	11.9	1.80	26.4	1.50	45.5
Niacin	44.90	.3	40.60	2.3	25.40	10.5
FEMALES						
Protein	1.33	19.6	.83	42.6	.66*	63.9
Iron	12.20*	67.2	9.70*	61.1	7.70*	79.1
Calcium	590.00	34.1	414.00*	56.7	454.00*	52.0
Vitamin A	559.00*	68.6	494.00*	79.0	562.00*	78.0
Vitamin C	80.00	28.4	73.00	9.6	61.00	14.2
Thiamin	1.19	26.8	.78*	53.8	.71*	57.5
Riboflavin	1.30	57.0	1.00*	83.2	1.00*	75.5
Niacin	31.50	1.8	21.70	24.3	15.90	42.9

*Median intake is below the desirable amount as judged by Nutrition Canada.

Source: Nutrition Canada **The Manitoba Survey Report** Ottawa: Minister of National Health and Welfare, 1975, Tables 6.2, 7.4, 7.12, 8.2, 9.2, 12.2, 11.2, 7.2.

11. ACTIVITY LEVELS

11.1 FUNCTIONAL ABILITY*

Thirty percent of individuals age 60 and over from the 1983 Aging in Manitoba study reported that they were capable of performing activities of daily living. Over half (69%) of the individuals reported they received some help from household members. Few (1%) received help from outside the home.

*Items included were: light housework, heavy housework, making tea or coffee, preparing a hot meal, shovelling and yardwork, shopping, managing financial matters, laundry, major house or household repairs, going up and down stairs, getting about the house, going out of doors in good weather, going out of doors in any weather, getting in and out of bed, washing, bathing or grooming, dressing and putting shoes on, cutting your toenails, eating, taking medication or treatment, using toilet, nursing care, watching television, listening to radio, reading or writing and use of telephone.

FIGURE 11-1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNCTIONAL ABILITY OF INDIVIDUALS AGE 60 AND OVER, MANITOBA, 1983.

Source: **Aging in Manitoba, Needs and Resources: A Longitudinal Study to Update the 1971 and 1976 Needs and Resource Surveys Via Panel and Replication** NHRDP Grant #6607-1302-06, 1983.

11.2 LEISURE ACTIVITIES*

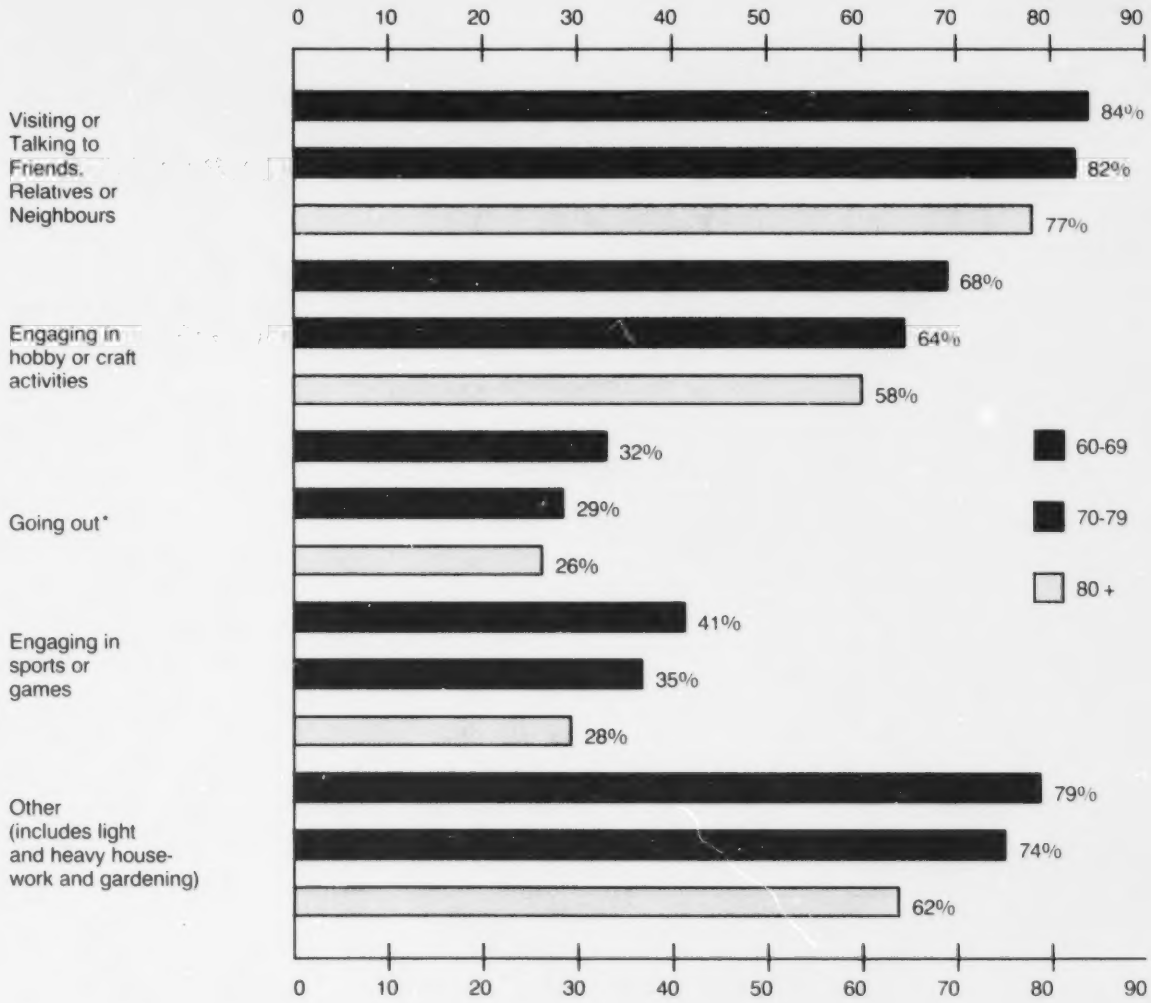
The majority of Manitobans aged 60 and over spent time visiting or talking with friends, relatives or neighbours. Four out of five persons aged 60 and over (80%) reported taking part in this activity. The proportion of individuals engaging in this activity dropped slightly for those in the 80 and over age group (77%) as compared to those in the 60-69 age group (84%) and the 70-79 age group (82%).

The proportion of individuals engaging in hobby or craft activities, going out, and sports and games was lower than the more social activities. The trend of declining proportions as age increases was consistent for these activities. Even though participation in sports or games was lower for the age 80 and over group, 28% still report some participation in this activity.

*The 1983 Aging in Manitoba Study reported participation in leisure activities within the past week.

FIGURE 11.2

PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION REPORTING SELECTED LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS, MANITOBA 1983.



*Going out includes music/art/theatre, social recreational all ages, social groups elderly persons only, fraternal/legion, mass activities, travel, walk/shop/drive, church activities, community volunteer work, political activities and work.

Source: **Aging in Manitoba, Needs and Resources: A Longitudinal Study to Update the 1971 and 1976 Needs and Resources Surveys Via Panel and Replication** NHRDP Grant #6607-1302-06, 1983.

12. CHRONIC CONDITIONS

12.1 SELF-REPORTED HEALTH*

Data from the 1983 Aging in Manitoba Study indicated that 87% of people aged 65 and over reported having at least one health problem. The health problems most frequently reported by the elderly population were arthritis/rheumatism, high blood pressure, heart and circulation, chest problems and ear trouble.

At the older ages, the two sexes differed in the prevalence of several health problems. For example, high blood pressure occurred nearly twice as often among women aged 75 and over (44%) than among men in that age group (26%). The mean number of health problems reported also indicated that women tended to report more problems than men.

*Health problems reported included those which has occured in the past year or the effects of which were still felt from having them earlier.

TABLE 12.1

SELF-REPORTED HEALTH STATUS FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS BY SEX, MANITOBA, 1983.

Type of Health Problem	MALES			FEMALES		
	60 + * %	65-74 %	75 + %	60 + * %	65-74 %	75 + %
Heart & Circulation	22	23	26	26	24	37
High Blood Pressure	25	25	26	36	36	44
Heart Attack	7	8	8	6	6	11
Stroke	4	3	6	4	3	7
Arthritis/Rheumatism	48	45	57	59	59	64
Palsy	2	1	4	1	1	2
Eye Trouble	12	11	18	17	17	25
Ear Trouble	25	25	36	17	16	28
Dental Problems	14	15	15	14	14	15
Chest Problems	20	19	26	18	18	22
Stomach Problems	14	13	15	16	15	17
Kidney Trouble	8	6	9	10	9	13
Diabetes	7	7	8	8	8	8
Foot Trouble	16	14	21	24	24	29
Nerve Trouble	10	9	12	21	20	22
Skin Problems	8	5	13	8	7	11
Cancer	4	4	7	4	4	3
Other	8	8	8	9	9	8
Mean number of chronic conditions	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.7

Source: **Aging in Manitoba: Needs and Resources: A Longitudinal Study to Update the 1971 and 1976 Needs and Resource Surveys Via Panel and Replication** NHRDP Grant #6607-1302-06, 1983.

*The 60 and over category includes individuals in the 65-74 and 75 + categories as well as those 60-64.

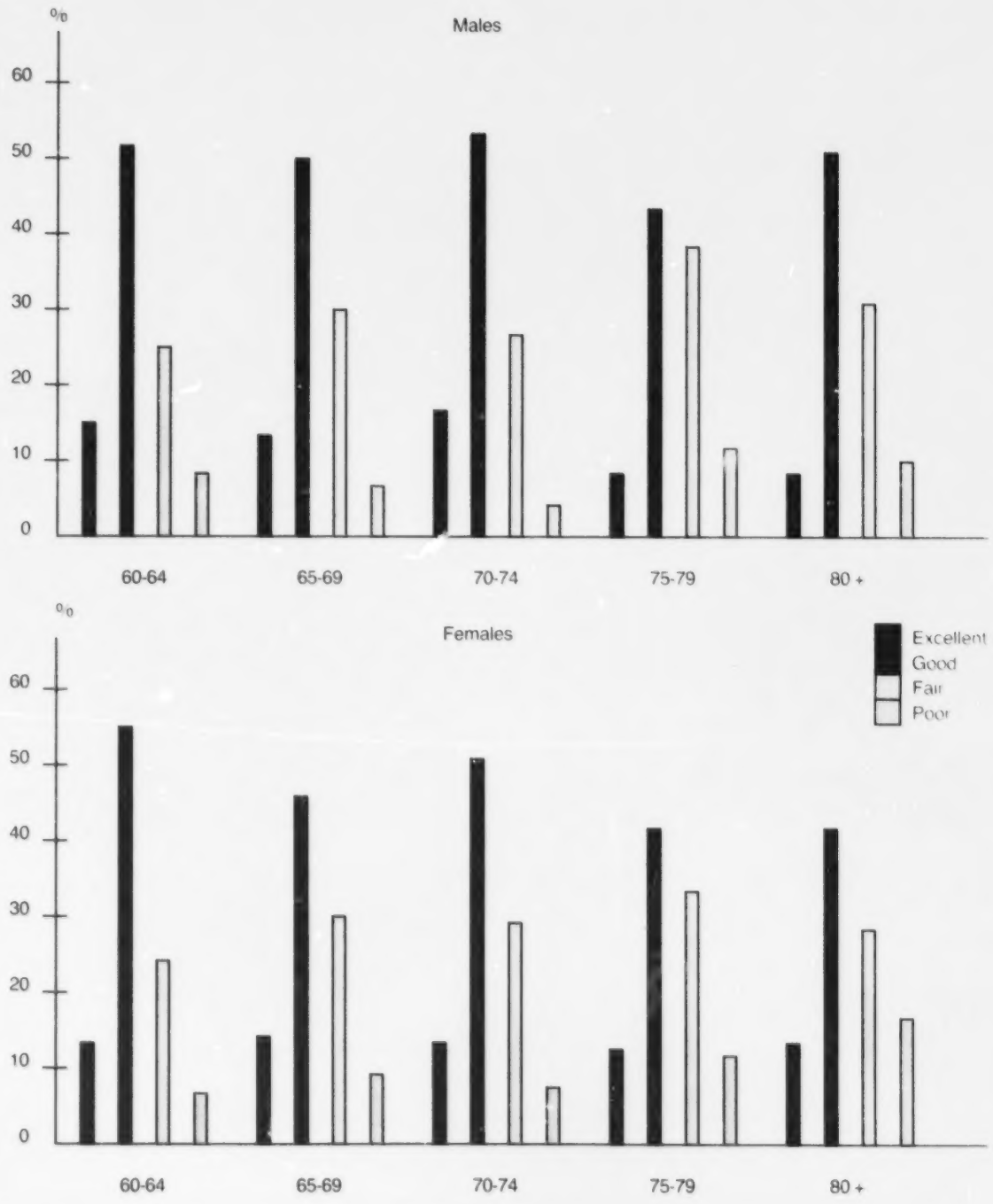
13. QUALITY OF LIFE

13.1 PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS

Generally elderly individuals perceived their health as good. Very few differences emerged between men and women. Slightly more women than men perceived their health as poor in the age 80 and over group. There were more women than men in the 75-79 and 80 and over age groups who perceived their health as excellent.

FIGURE 13.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS IN SELCTED AGE GROUPS BY SEX, MANITOBA, 1983.



Source: **Aging in Manitoba, Needs and Resources: A Longitudinal Study to Update the 1971 and 1976 Needs and Resource Surveys Via Panel and Replication.** NHRDP Grant #6607-1302-06, 1983.

13.2 VICTIMIZATION

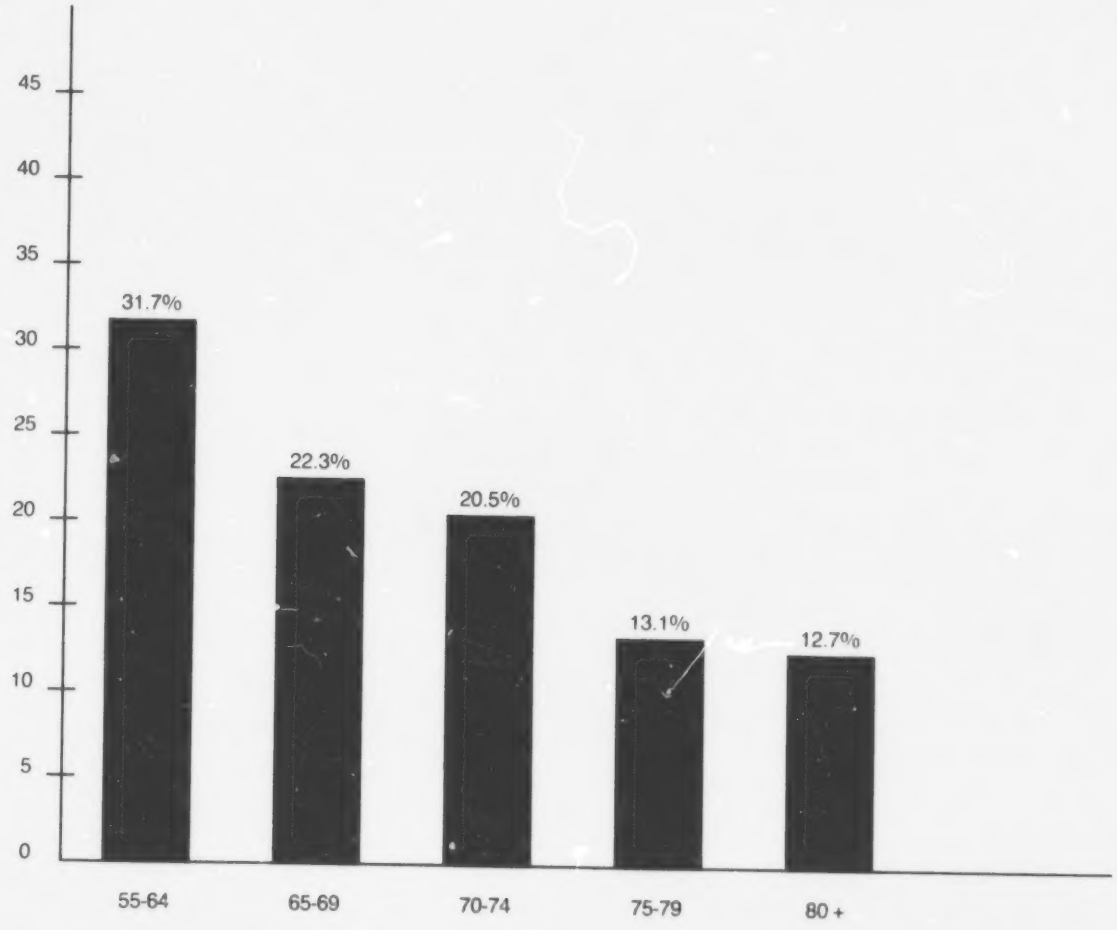
The type of victimization reported largely consisted of breaking and entering (94%). The remaining six percent was accounted for by purse snatches (3%), assault (2%) and harassment (1%) according to data received from a Victimization Service Study* conducted by the Age and Opportunity Centre Inc. in Winnipeg.

The largest proportion of victimizations were reported in the 55-64 age group. Those between 75 and 79 and those age 80 and over reported fewer victimizations than the younger age groups.

*The individuals included in this study represented older victims referred by the Winnipeg Police Department to the Older Victim Services Program of Age and Opportunity Centre.

FIGURE 13.2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF REPORTED VICTIMIZATIONS BY AGE, WINNIPEG, 1983.

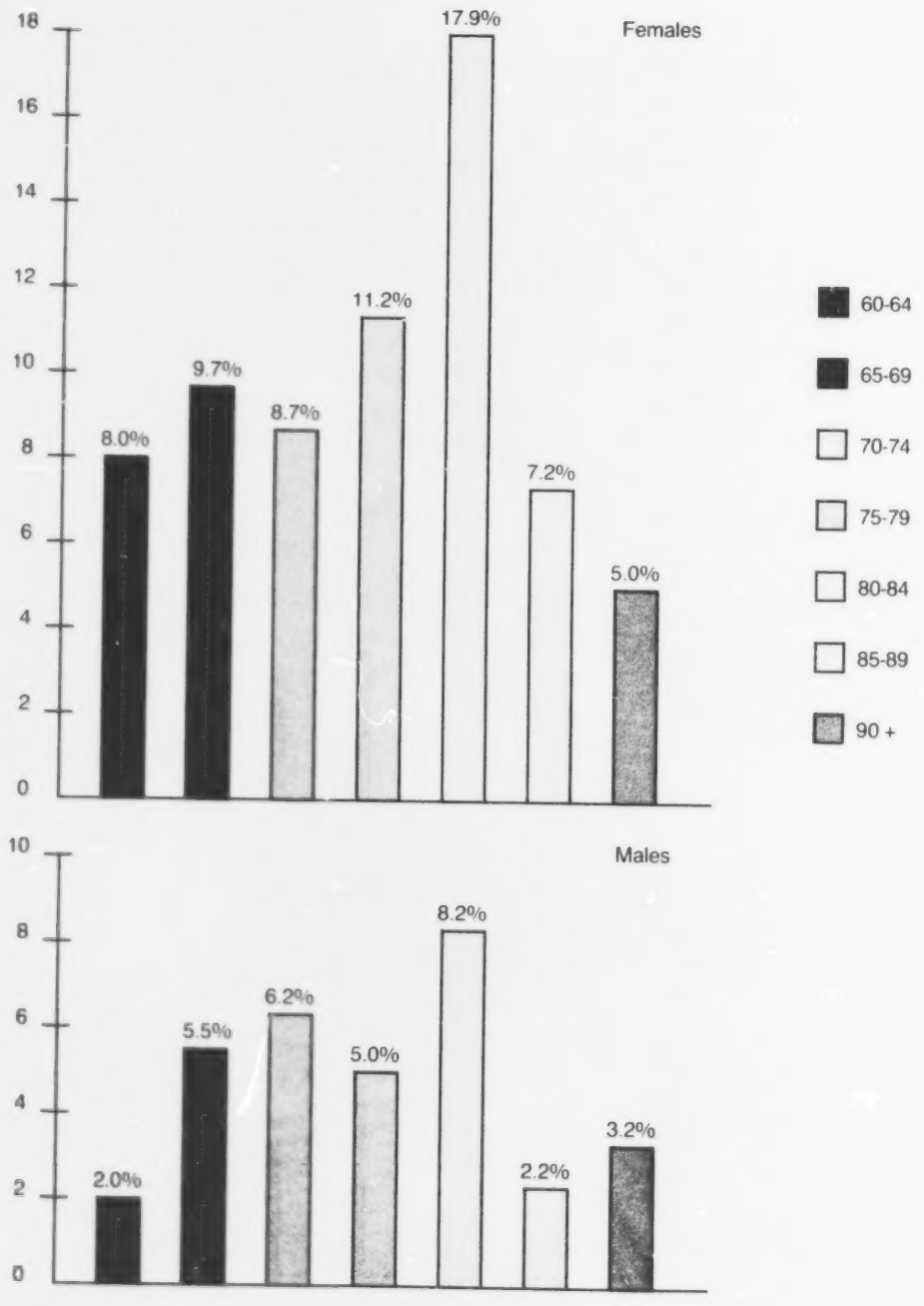


Source: Older Victim Services Program, Age and Opportunity Centre, 1983.

13.3 ABUSE

No national or provincial data on elder abuse exist. This is an understudied area where there are only estimates of the prevalence. A project, the Elder Abuse Study, was conducted by the Manitoba Association on Gerontology and the Manitoba Council on Aging. For this study, practitioners' experiences of neglect and abuse of elderly persons were investigated. Practitioners included public health nurses, social workers, psychiatric nurses, V.O.N.'s, R.N.'s, nurses in the home care program, police officers, doctors, lawyers, and clergy. While all regions of the province were included, the data refer only to cases of elder abuse as reported by practitioners. The data indicate 2% of recipients of such services are victims of elder abuse, which would translate into less than 1% of elderly persons in the province. The highest proportion of abuse is reported to occur in the 80-84 age group for both men (8.2%) and women (17.9%). Women emerge as more likely to be abused than men. Types of abuse include financial, psycho-social and physical. It must be remembered that these data are preliminary only. Their representativeness of elder abuse in Manitoba is unknown.

FIGURE 13.3
PERCENT OF ABUSED ELDERS BY AGE AND SEX, MANITOBA, 1982.



*Individuals are not representative of abused elderly persons in Manitoba.

Source: Shell, D.J. **Protection of the Elderly A Study of Elder Abuse** Manitoba Association on Gerontology and Manitoba Council on Aging January, 1982

HEALTH CARE AND HEALTH RESOURCES

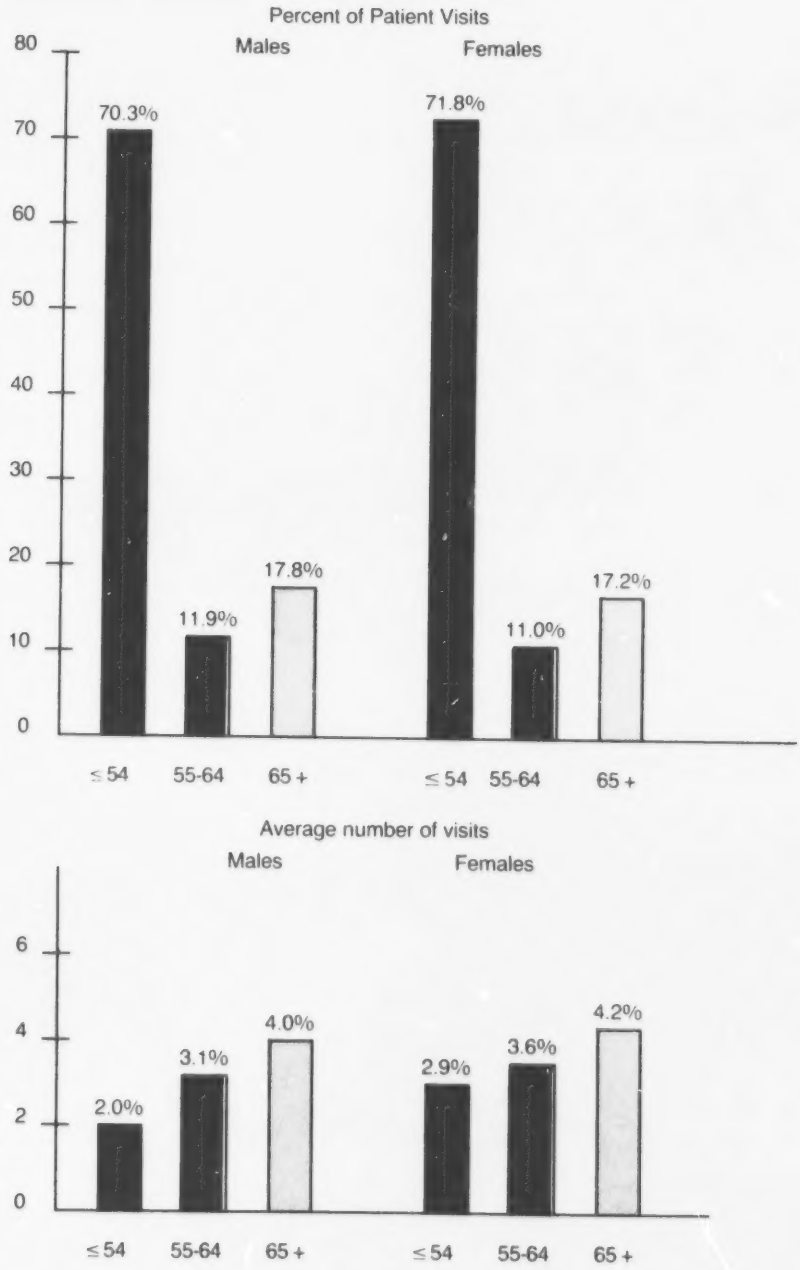
14. MEDICAL SERVICES

14.1 PHYSICIAN VISITS

Those age 54 and under made up the largest proportion of total patient visits for both men and women. Less than twenty percent of total patient visits were made by those age 65 and over. However, average number of visits for each age group indicated that individuals age 65 and over made more visits than those younger than 65. Men age 65 and over made on average 4.0 physician visits compared to 4.2 for women in 1982/83.

FIGURE 14.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENT VISITS TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF VISITS FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS BY SEX, MANITOBA, 1982/83.



Source: Manitoba Health Services Commission **Manitoba Annual Statistics 1982/83** Winnipeg: Management Information Section, p. 36-37.

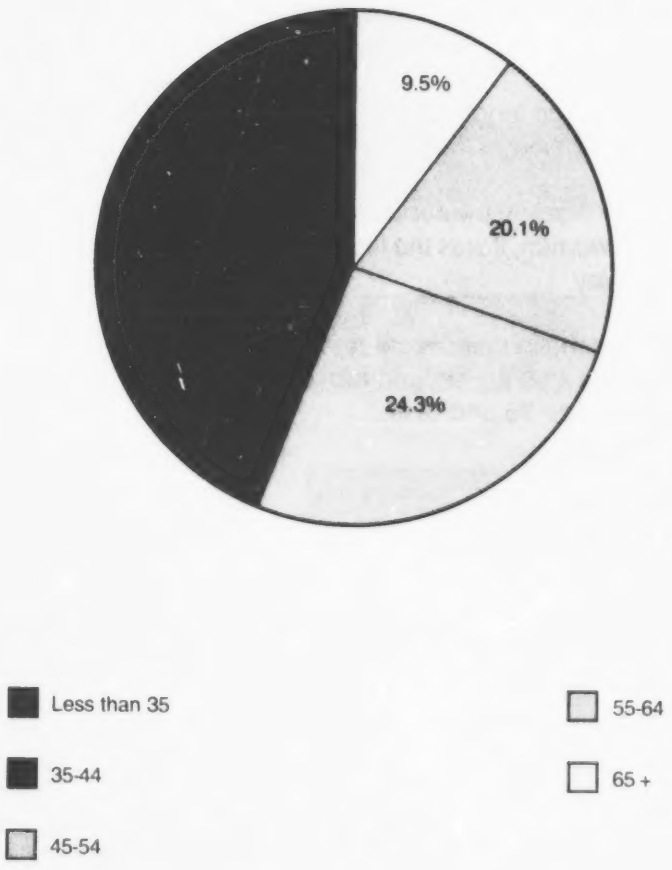
14.2 MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS*

Few medical practitioners were over the age of 65 (9.5%) or under age 35 (18.6%) in 1982/83. The percentage of medical practitioners just starting practice (those under age 35) was similar to the percentage in the age group prior to retirement (55-64) (18.6% and 20.1% respectively). The remainder were evenly distributed with there being slightly more practitioners in the 35 to 44 age group. In 1984, there was one physician for every 569 individuals in the province.

*Medical practitioners included chiropractors and optometrists as well as physicians.

FIGURE 14.2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS BY AGE GROUPS, MANITOBA, 1982/83.



Source: Manitoba Health Services Commission **Manitoba Annual Statistics 1982/83.** Winnipeg: Management Information Section p. 29.

15. HOSPITAL SERVICES

15.1 HOSPITALIZATION

In 1982/83, the number of hospital separations per 100,000 population and the average length of stay increased dramatically as age advanced beyond 44. Men age 75 and over had almost four times the number of hospital separations as those age 45-59. Women age 75 and over had approximately three times as many separations as those age 45-59. Average length of stay also increased with age.

Circulatory disorders were the major causes of hospitalization for both sexes and all age groups except women aged 45-59. For these women, genitourinary diseases were the major cause of hospitalizaton.

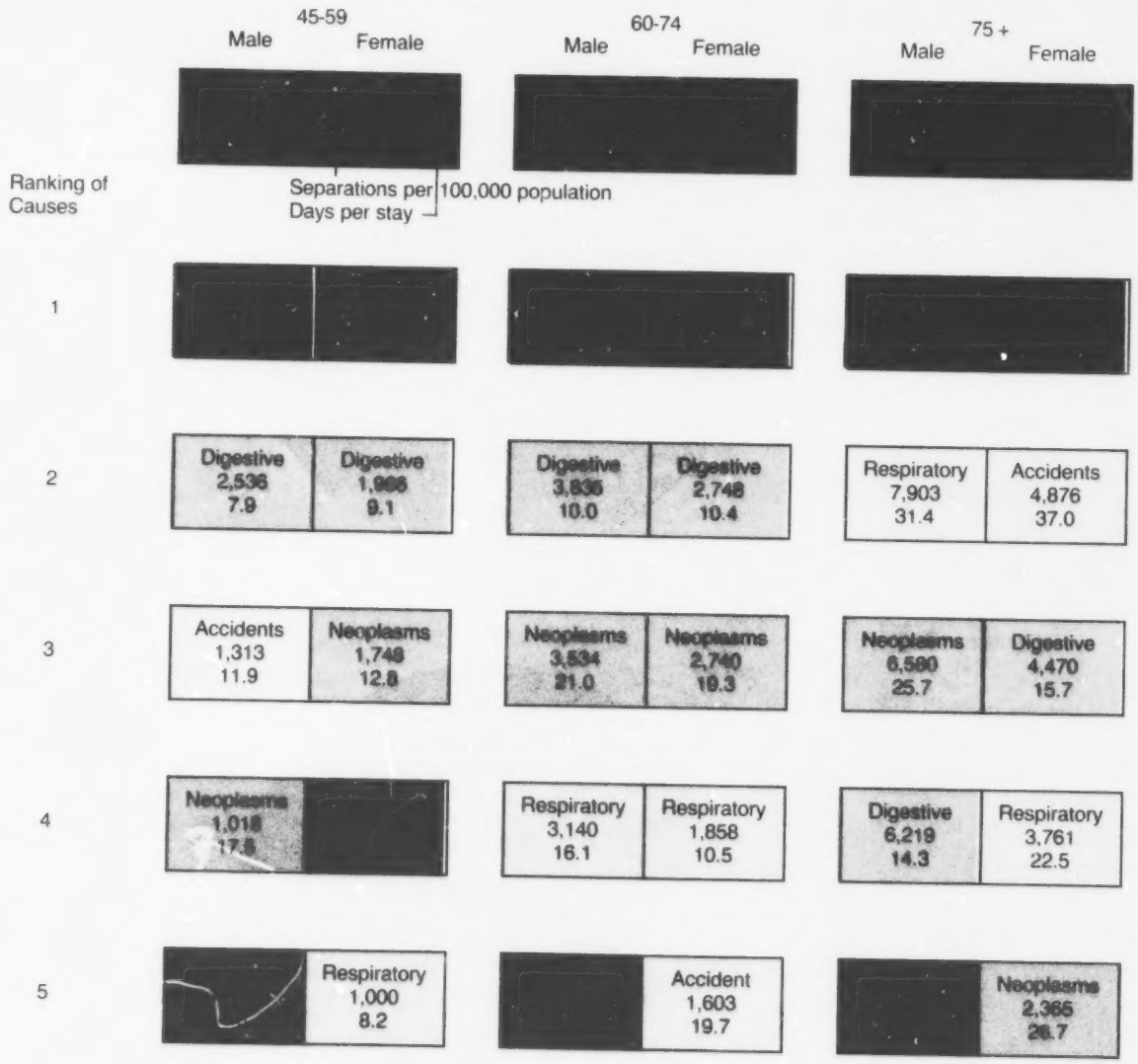
In the 45-59 age group, average length of stay was longest for neoplasms for both men and women. This category ranked third for women and fourth for men as a cause of hospitalization.

Average length of stay was longest in the neoplasm category for men aged 60-74 and was ranked third in this age group. For women, it was the fifth ranked category, accidents and injury, which had the longest average stay.

Men over the age of 75, had the longest average hospital stay for respiratory diseases, the second ranked category. It was also the second ranked category, accidents and injury, that had the longest stay for women age 75 and over.

FIGURE 15.1

NUMBERS OF HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS PER HOSPITAL STAY FOR FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF HOSPITALIZATION BY SEX MANITOBA, 1982/83.



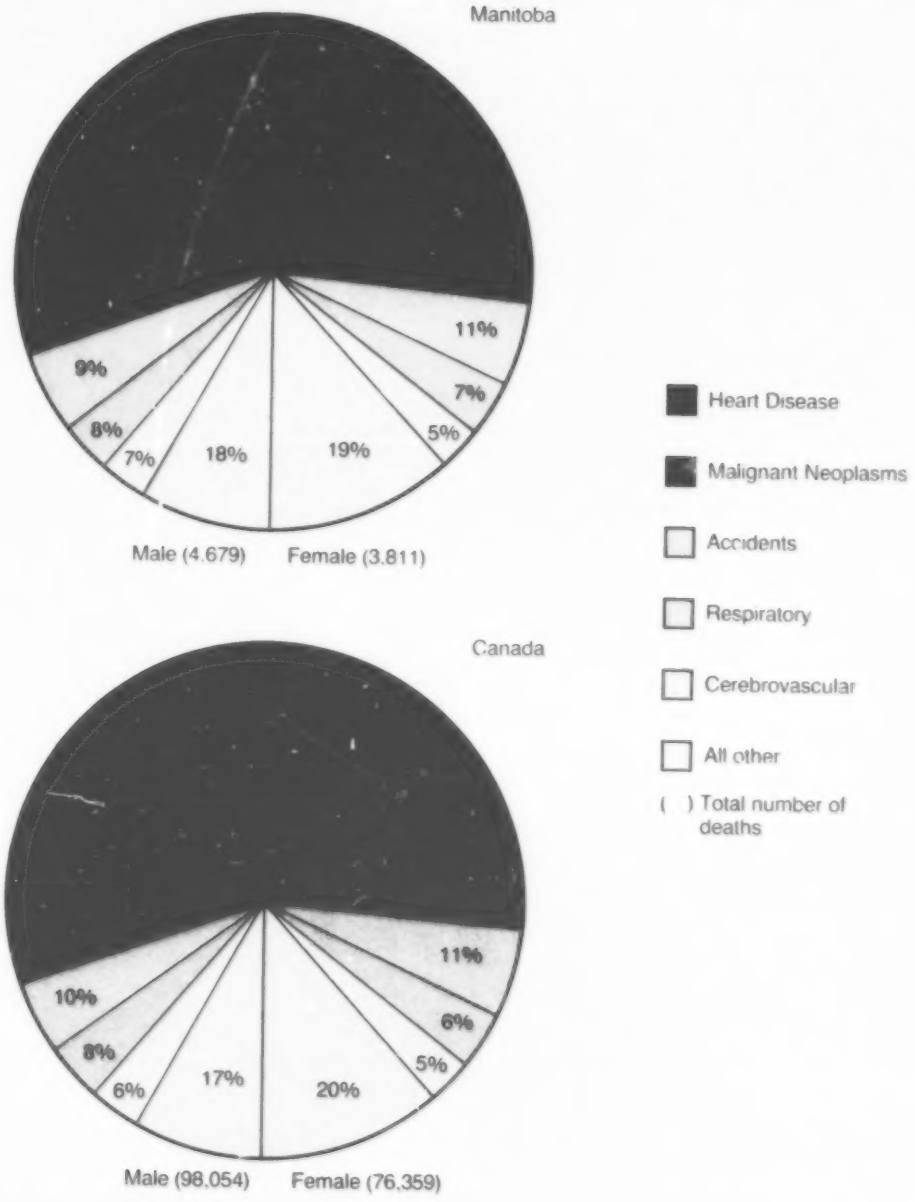
Source: Manitoba Health Services Commission Records of Hospital Admission/Separation Abstracts submitted for the year 1982/83.

15.2 MORTALITY

The leading cause of death for all ages in both Manitoba and Canada, as well as for both sexes, was heart disease. This was followed by malignant neoplasms. This was similar for both men and women in Manitoba and Canada. The difference between men and women was in the third-ranked cause of death. For men, it was accidents, for women cerebrovascular diseases.

FIGURE 15.2

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH FOR ALL AGES BY SEX COMPARING MANITOBA WITH CANADA, 1982.



Source: Statistics Canada **Mortality Summary List of Causes Vital Statistics Vol III** Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, March 1984, Table 2, p. 12-15, CS84-206/1984.

16. PERSONAL CARE HOMES

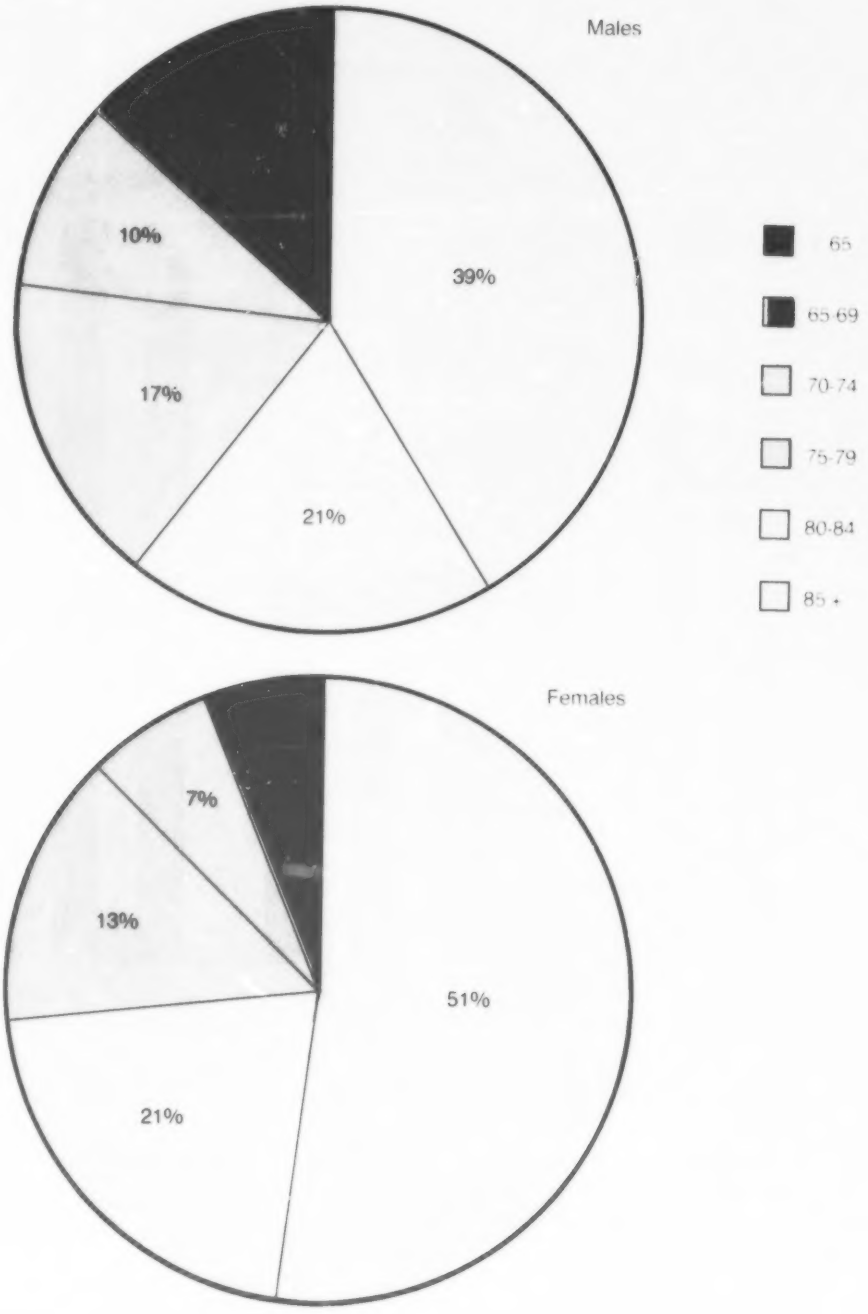
16.1 UTILIZATION OF PERSONAL CARE HOMES

Women (69%) were more likely than men (31%) to be in a personal care home in 1983. Very few individuals under age 65 or between age 65 and 69 (6% and 5% respectively) were in a personal care home.

Among those age 65 and over, the proportion of individuals in personal care homes increased with age for both men and women. Those over the age of 85 were the most numerous in personal care homes for both men (39%) and women (51%).

FIGURE 16.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THOSE IN A PERSONAL CARE HOME BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS AND SEX, MANITOBA, 1983.



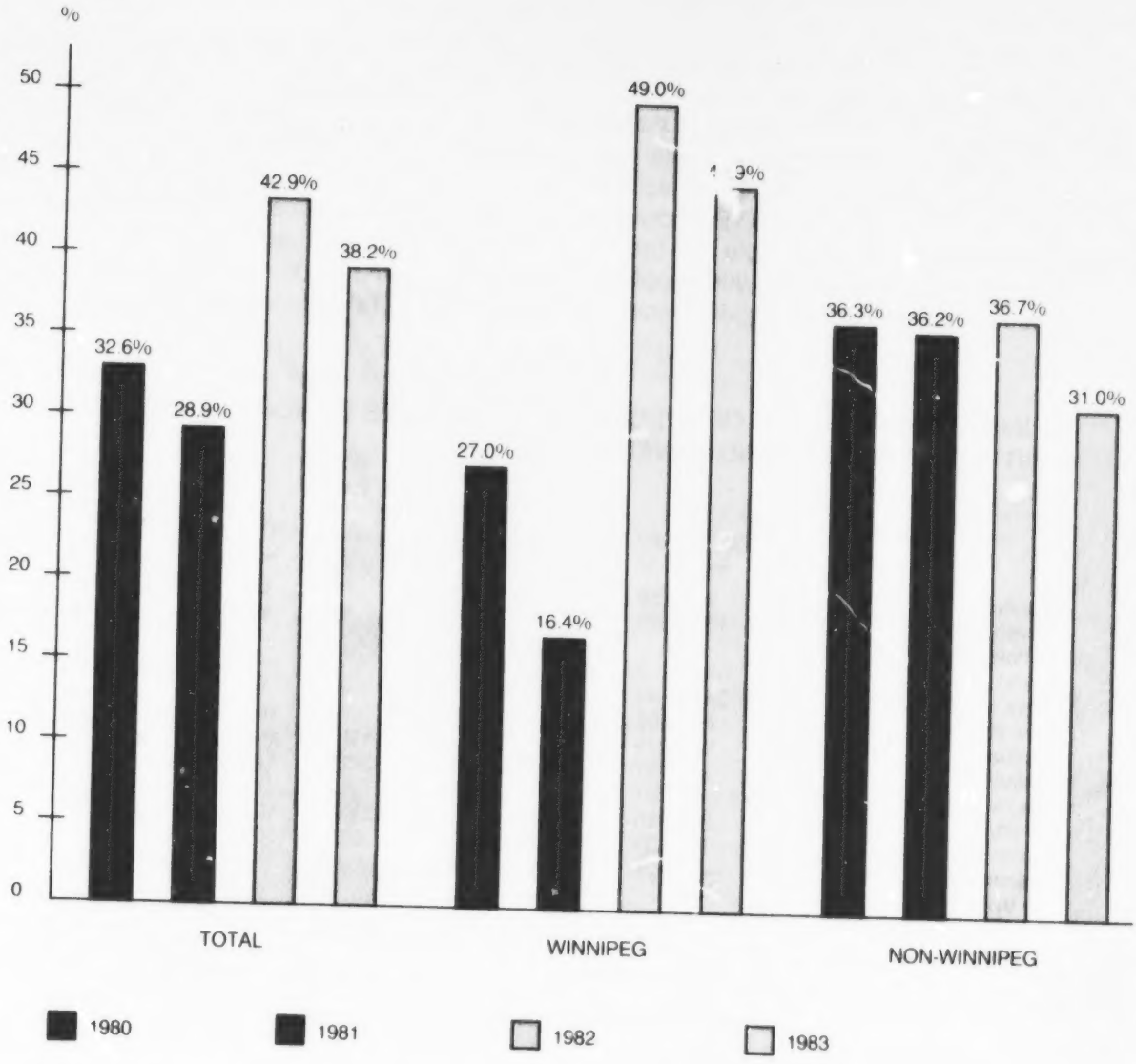
Source: **Manitoba Health Services Commission Annual Report,** Winnipeg: MHSC, 1982/83, Table VI, p. 29

16.2 WAITING LIST FOR PERSONAL CARE HOME PLACEMENT

The 1983, Office of Continuing Care's Annual Report provides information on percentage of home care recipients awaiting personal care home placement. The figures for December, 1983 indicated that over one third were on a waiting list pending placement. Of those home care recipients on a waiting list more were from the Winnipeg area than non-Winnipeg areas. During the time period 1980 to 1983, the percentage of persons in the non-Winnipeg areas awaiting placement remained constant contrary to the Winnipeg area where 1982 and 1983 was higher than 1980 and 1981.

FIGURE 16.2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOME CARE RECIPIENTS ON A WAITING LIST FOR ENTRY INTO PERSONAL CARE HOME, DECEMBER 1980 TO 1983.



Source: Office of Continuing Care, **1983 Annual Report**

16.3 SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES

The total number of special care facilities in Canada as of April 1984 was 2,450. The majority of these facilities were located in Ontario (26%) and Quebec (26%). Five percent of the special care facilities were located in Manitoba. The smallest proportion of facilities were found in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

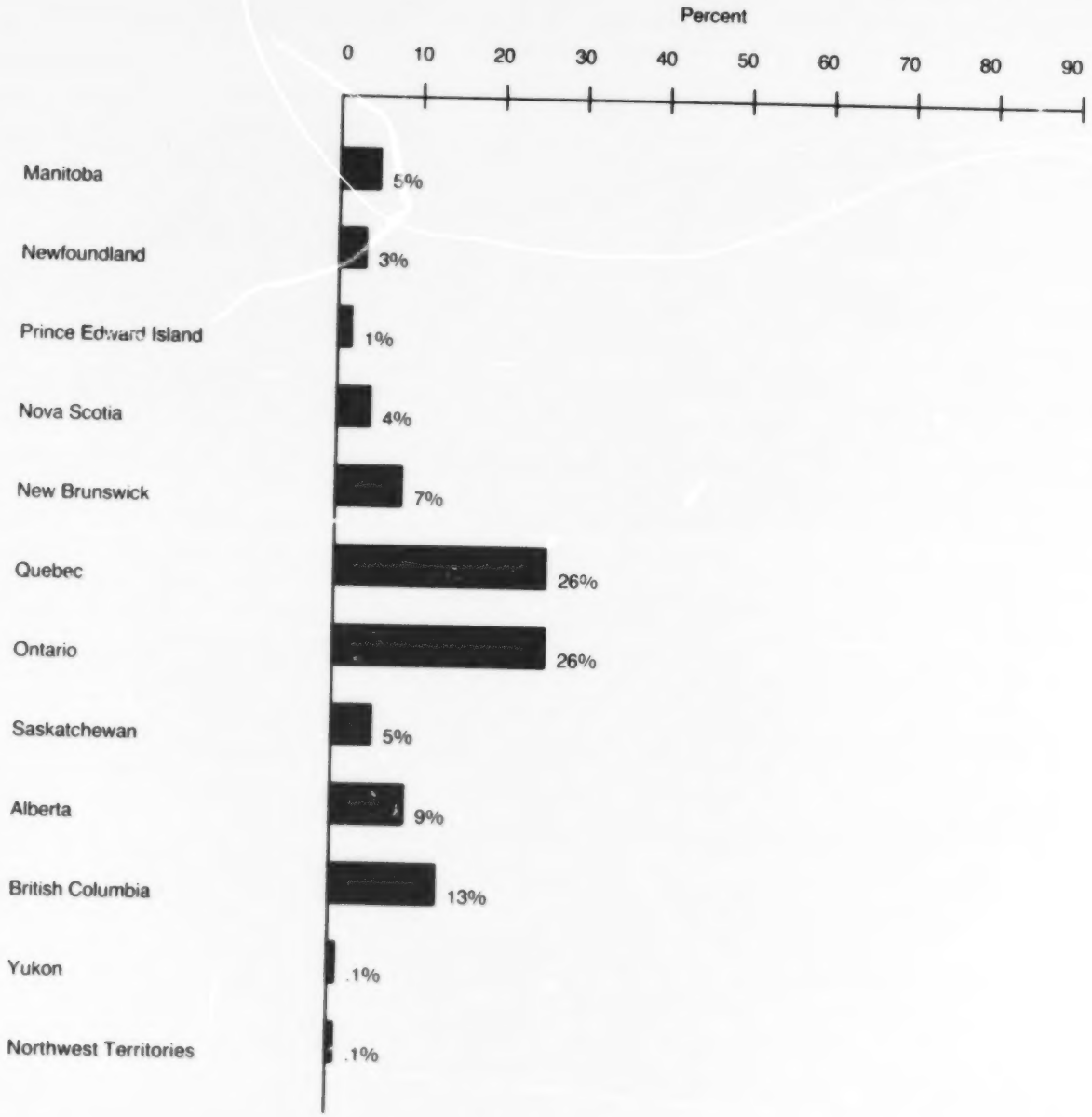
The majority of special care facilities were located in urban areas. Nova Scotia had the largest proportion of special care facilities in rural areas (24%) compared to the other provinces. The next largest was Newfoundland (13%). Manitoba had 3% of their special care facilities located in rural areas. Examination of special care facilities located in the urban areas indicated that the largest proportions of special care facilities were located in areas with populations of 1,000-4,999 individuals and 30,000-499,999 individuals. All of the provinces except Prince Edward Island, Ontario and British Columbia had the largest proportion of their special care facilities located in urban areas with 1,000-4,999 population. Manitoba had 44% of their facilities in this category. The next largest category (36%) was urban areas of 500,000 or more population.

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES BY RURAL/URBAN LOCATION FOR THE PROVINCES AND CANADA, APRIL, 1984.

	Rural		Urban								Total	
	1,000		1,000-4,999		5,000-29,999		30,000-499,999		500,000 +			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Manitoba	43	3	56	44	13	10	8	6	45	36	126	99
Newfoundland	10	13	50	64	12	15	6	8	—	—	78	100
Prince Edward Island	1	4	9	37	14	58	—	—	—	—	24	99
Nova Scotia	24	24	42	42	26	26	8	8	—	—	100	100
New Brunswick	8	4	108	60	27	15	36	20	-	—	179	99
Quebec	36	6	249	39	130	20	130	20	92	14	637	99
Ontario	11	2	157	25	154	24	246	39	60	10	628	100
Saskatchewan	—	—	81	60	18	13	36	27	—	—	135	100
Alberta	1	.5	95	44	39	18	22	10	61	28	218	100
British Columbia	3	1	35	11	58	18	225	70	—	—	321	100
Yukon	—	—	1	50	1	50	—	—	—	—	2	100
Northwest Territories	—	—	2	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	100
Canada	98	4	885	36	492	20	717	29	258	10	2450	99

FIGURE 16.3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES BY PROVINCE, APRIL, 1984.



Source: Institutional Statistics Section, Health Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, April, 1984.

17. HOME CARE SERVICES

17.1 UTILIZATION OF HOME CARE SERVICES*

The average monthly number of persons receiving home care services increased steadily from 1980 to 1983 according to the Office of Continuing Care's annual report. The greatest number of individuals served is in the home help services category. The percentage distribution of recipients within each category for each year remained relatively stable.

AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING SELECTED SERVICES BY CATEGORY — JAN. to DEC., 1980-1983.

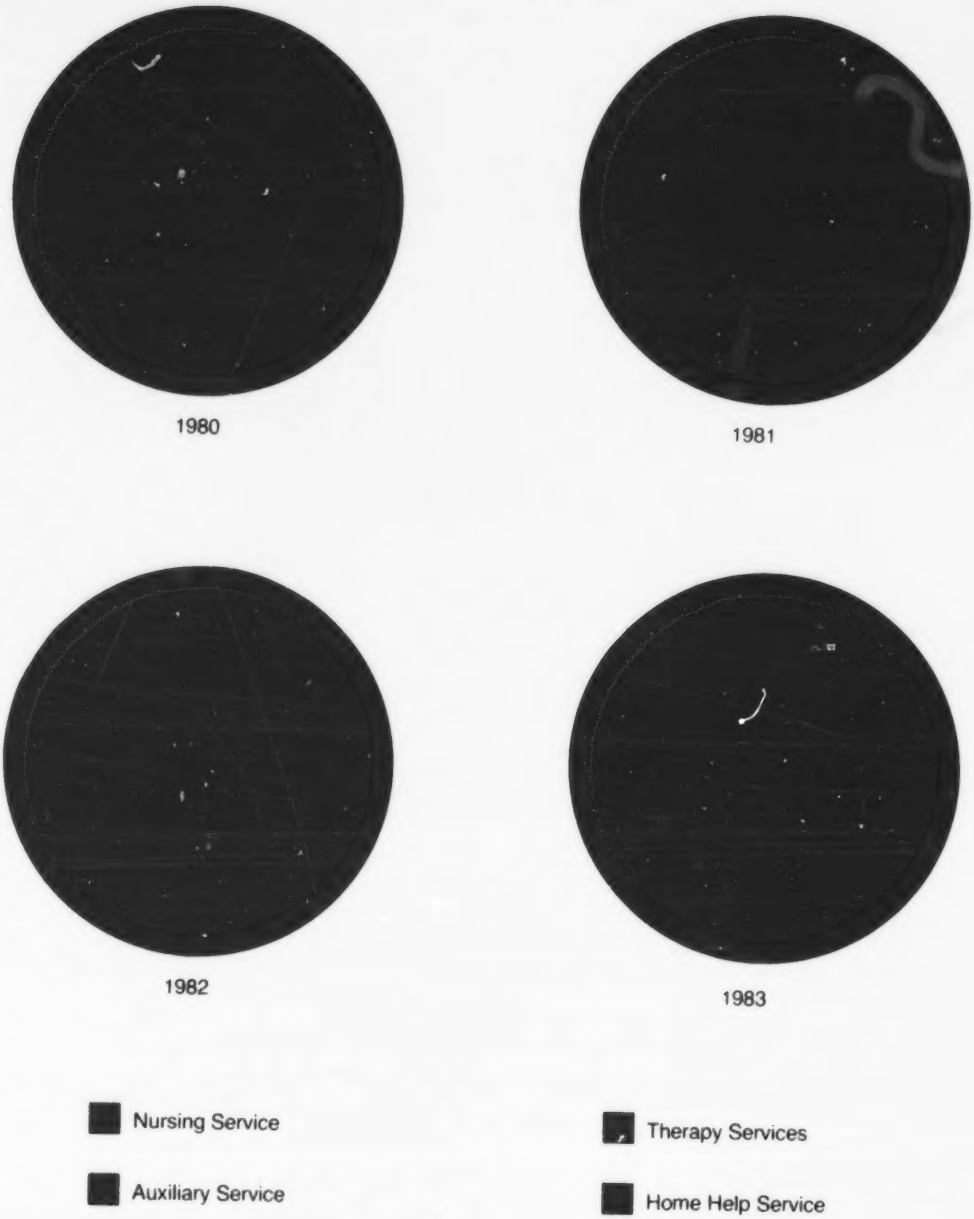
Service	**Average Monthly Number of Persons**			
	1980	1981	1982	1983
Nursing Service[1]	3,329	3,330	3,587	3,900
Auxiliary Service[2]	1,280	1,733	2,089	2,269
Therapy Services	272	281	309	341
Home Help Services[3]	5,192	5,865	6,518	6,790

[1]Professional registered nursing services provided in the home.
[2]Services provided by L.P.N.'s, aides and orderlies.
[3]Includes household duties and/or personal care.

*In addition Home Care Services include health supervision, health education, health counselling, social service counselling, as well as volunteer services such as shopping, friendly visiting and daily telephone reassurance which are not reported here. An individual can receive more than one category of service.

FIGURE 17.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF AVERAGE MONTHLY PERSONS SERVED FOR SELECTED SERVICES WITHIN THE HOME CARE PROGRAM, 1980 TO 1983.



Source: Office of Continuing Care, **1983 Annual Report**

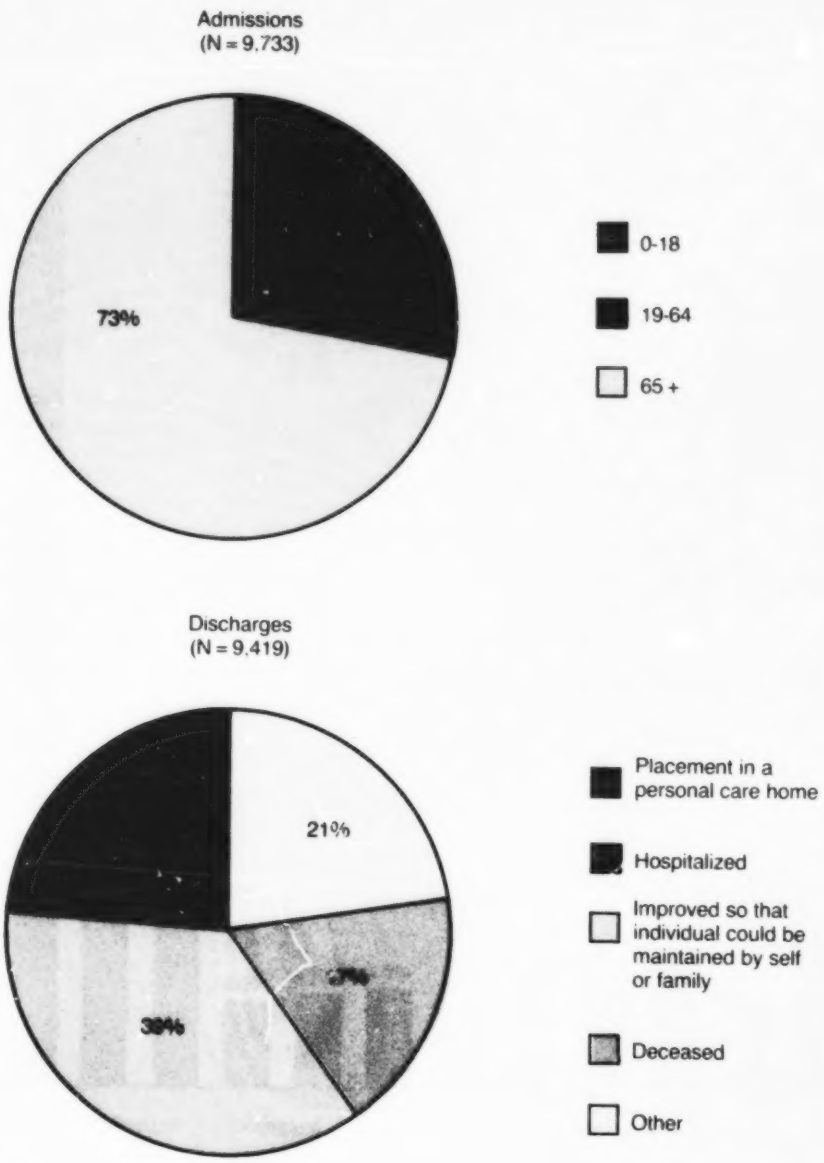
17.2 HOME CARE ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

According to the Office of Continuing Care's 1983 Annual Report there were 9,733 admissions to the program. Of these 73% were made up of individuals in the 65 and over age group. Only 2% of home care admissions were for those less than 18 years of age.

There were 9,419 discharges from the program in 1983. Over one third of these individuals had improved to the extent that their care could be managed personally or by the family. Other reasons for discharge included: placement in a personal care home (9%), hospitalization (14%) or death (17%). The remaining 21% was comprised of various other reasons for discharge.

FIGURE 17.2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF HOME CARE ADMISSIONS BY AGE AND DISCHARGE STATUS FROM HOME CARE ALL AGES ONLY, MANITOBA, 1983.



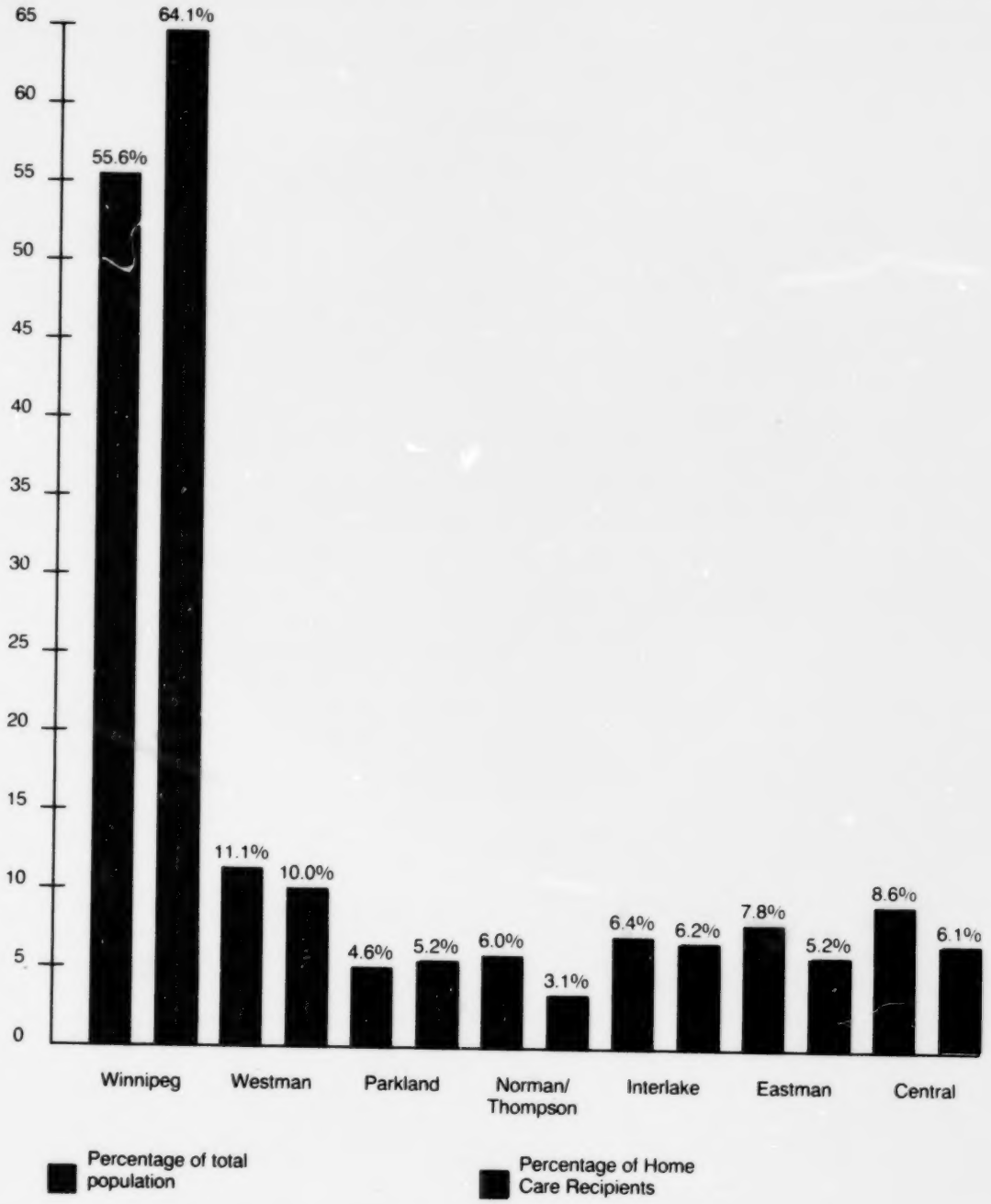
Source: Office of Continuing Care, **1983 Annual Report.**

17.3 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF HOME CARE RECIPIENTS

When examined by region the largest proportion of home care recipients were found in the Winnipeg regin (64%). The next largest was Westman (10%). The lowest proportion of home care recipients were in the Norman/Thompson region. The proportion of the total population was also distributed in this manner. Winnipeg region was the largest followed by Westman and Norman/Thompson was the smallest.

FIGURE 17.3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF TOTAL POPULATION AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOME CARE RECIPIENTS BY REGION, MANITOBA 1983/84.



Source: Office of Continuing Care, **Annual Report,** 1983, Table 1, p. 54.

Manitoba Health Services Commission, **Population of Manitoba by Health Region,** Winnipeg: Management Information Section, June, 1984.

17.4 ALTERNATIVES TO HOME CARE

Information on what the alternatives would be for the 9,733 admissions to home care in 1983 were obtained from the Office of Continuing Care's Annual Report. These data represent case assessments made by Continuing Care case co-ordinators. Of the total admissions, 46% would have been admitted to or remained in hospital, 37% would have remained in the community with inappropriate care and 17% would have been placed in a personal care home. Further breakdown of these alternatives by age and sex was unavailable.

FIGURE 17.4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF ALTERNATIVES TO HOME CARE, MANITOBA, 1983.

Number of Admissions — 9,733

- Admitted to or remain in hospital
- Remain in community without appropriate care
- Personal care home placement

Source: Office of Continuing Care. **Annual Report**, 1983.

18. OTHER HEALTH CARE SERVICES

18.1 RESPITE CARE, ADULT DAY CARE AND DAY HOSPITALS

Data on utilization of these services were not readily available. According to the Manitoba Health Services Commission, the number of individuals using respite care located in personal care homes increased from 1981/82 to 1983/84, with a corresponding increase in days of care. These figures did not include respite care provided by some hospitals and provided through the Home Care Program in one's own home.

Utilization of Adult Day Care indicated an increase in average number of individuals per quarter. Days of care also increased substantially from 1979/80 to 1983/84.

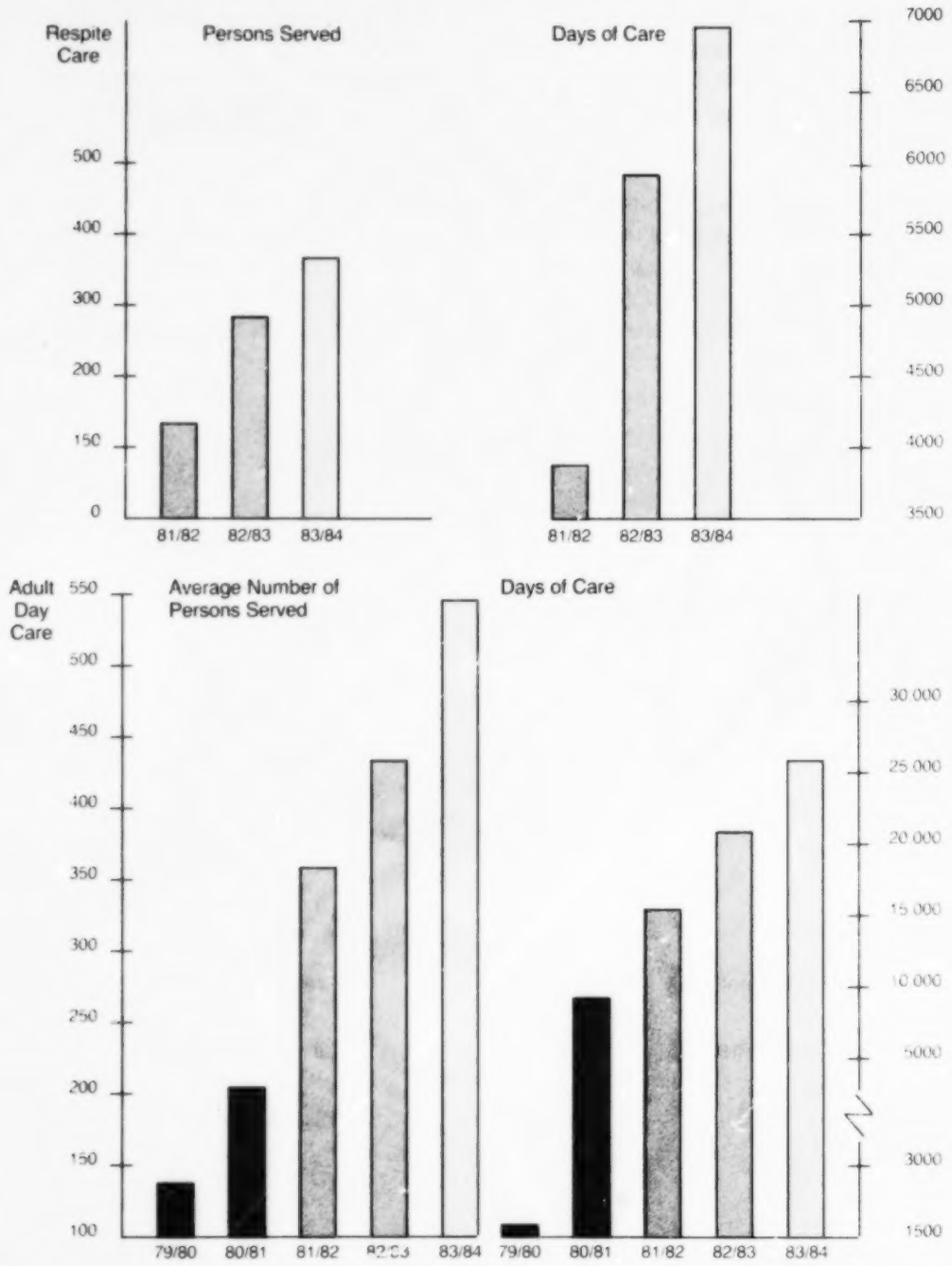
Comparable data on the utilization of day hospitals were not available. Data on the average number of individuals served and the actual number of visits for the last quarter of 1984 for day hospitals located in Winnipeg is given in the table below.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED AND ACTUAL NUMBER OF VISITS FOR SELECTED DAY HOSPITALS, OCT. 1/84 TO DEC. 31/84, WINNIPEG.

Day Hospital	Average number of individuals	Number of Visits
Health Action Centre	65	1,143
St. Boniface Day Hospital	109	908
Seven Oaks Day Hospital	40	754
Deer Lodge Centre	102	1,955
Municipal Day Hospital	140	1,874

FIGURE 18.1

UTILIZATION OF RESPITE CARE AND ADULT DAY CARE: PERSONS SERVED AND DAYS OF CARE, MANITOBA 1979-1984.



Source: Manitoba Health Services Commision, December 1984

19. HEALTH CARE COSTS

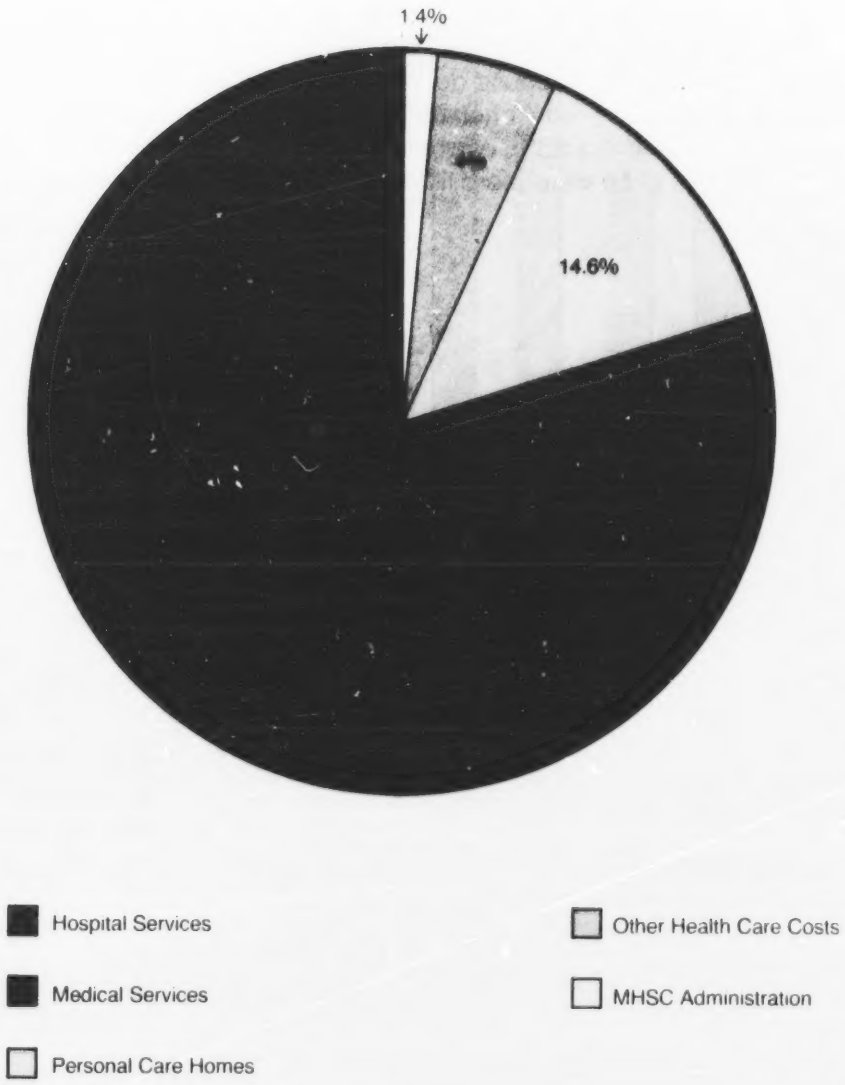
19.1 HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES

The total health care expenditures for 1982/83 were $917,028,400. Insured health care expenditures were $830,249,200 and non-insured health care expenditures were $86,779,200. Non-insured health services included the Home Care program which is comprised of Adult Day Care, Public Health Nursing, Medical Home Equipment, Mental Health, Life Saving Drugs etc. The total of all non-insured services in 1982/83 was equivalent to approximately 9% of the total health care expenditures.

Hospital and medical services comprised the majority of insured health care expenditures (80%). Hospital services were the larger of the two. Only 4% of the total expenditures were accounted for by other health care costs. These included pharmacare, other health services, ambulance program and northern patient transportation. Gross expenditures for direct services within the Home Care Program in 1982/83 were approximately 19% of the total non-insured health expenditures.

FIGURE 19.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES, MANITOBA, 1982/83.



Source: Manitoba Health Services Commission, **Annual Report, 1982/83, Winnipeg: MHSC, Table II, p. 19.**

AVAILABILITY OF INFORMAL SUPPORT

20. INFORMAL SUPPORT

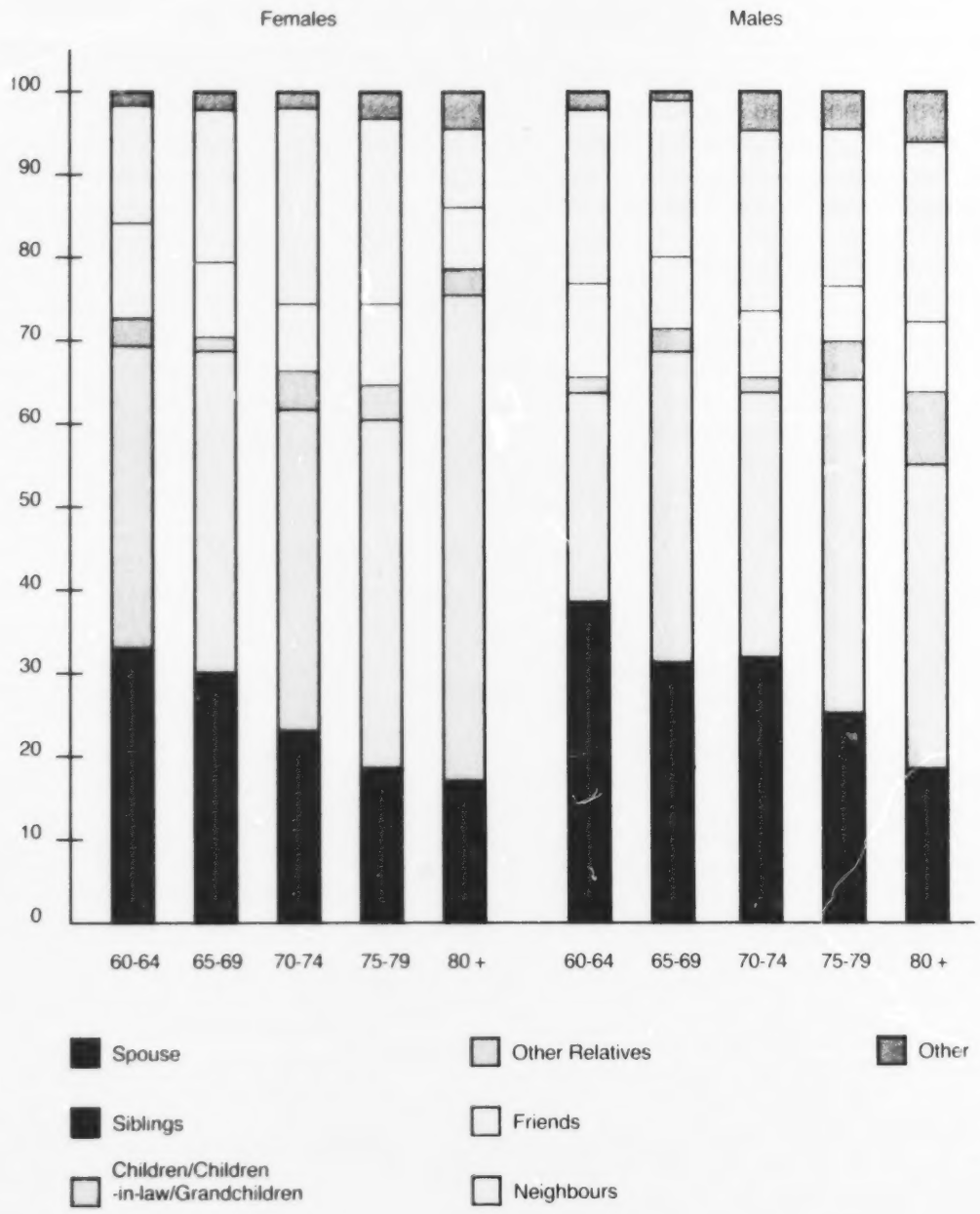
20.1 SOURCES OF INFORMAL SUPPORT

The majority of individuals in the 1983 Aging in Manitoba study reported that they had someone to call on in the event they needed any kind of help. Of those that had someone to call on, the majority said they would call on children or grandchildren for help. Friends and neighbours were frequently mentioned as sources of support.

The number that would call on a spouse decreased as one aged for both men and women. Generally men named a spouse more often than women, however, this was particularly true in the 80 and over age group where 5.7% of women compared to 13.6% of men did so. The fact that women over the age of 80 were more likely to be widowed may account for this.

FIGURE 20.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SOURCE OF INFORMAL SUPPORT FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS BY SEX, MANITOBA, 1983.



Source: **Aging in Manitoba, Needs and Resources: A Longitudinal Study to Update the 1971 and 1976 Needs and Resource Surveys via Panel and Replication** NHDRP Grant #6607-1302-06. 1983.

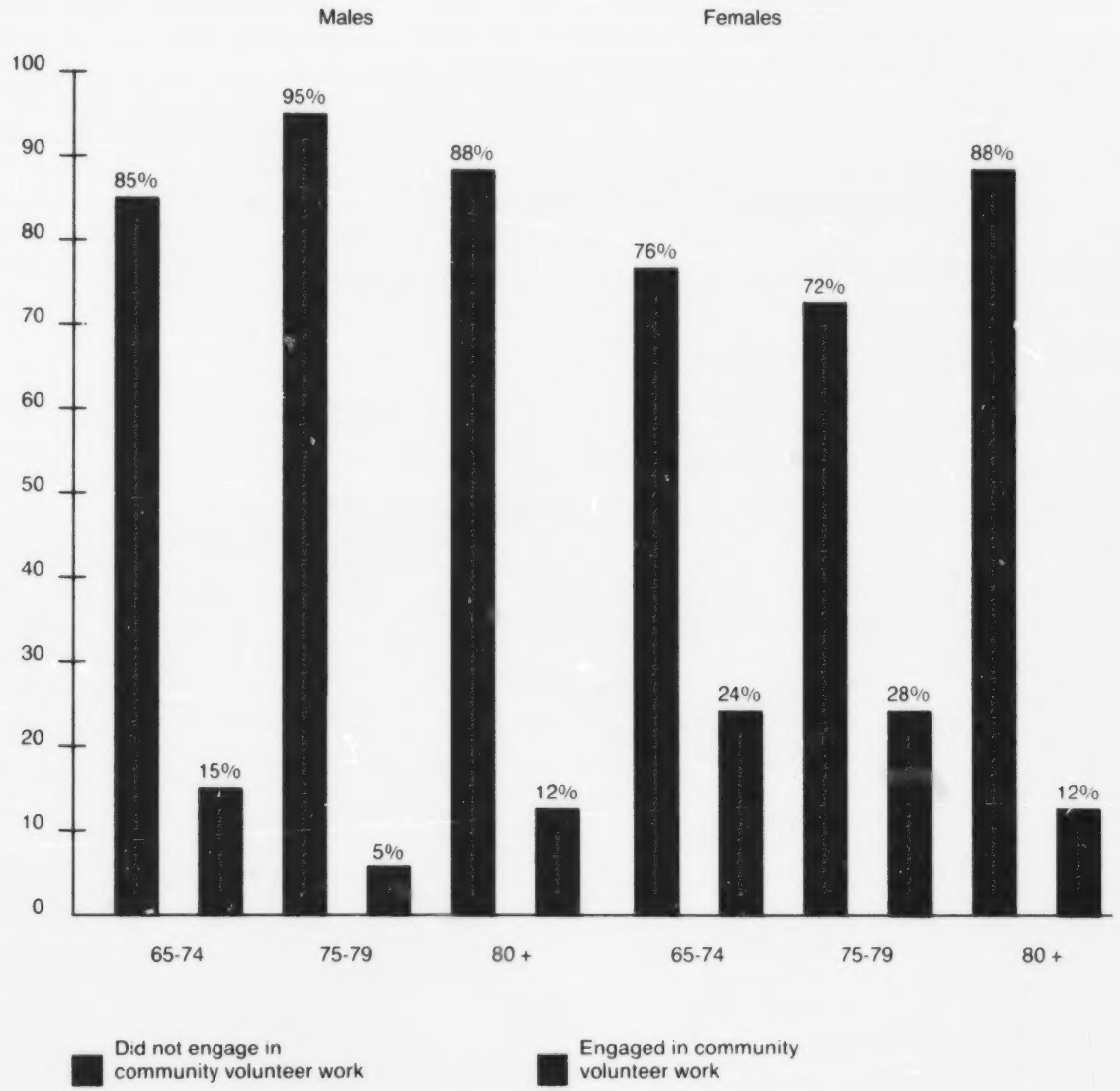
21. VOLUNTEER WORKERS

21.1 PARTICIPATION IN VOLUNTEER WORK

A survey of volunteer workers conducted by Statistics Canada in 1980 suggested that the majority of Manitobans (79%) had not engaged in volunteer work. That study did not provide separate information for those aged 65 and over. A Winnipeg study indicated that approximately 83% of elderly persons living in the community not receiving formal home care services had not participated in community volunteer work in 1980. That study reported that 88% of men and 79% of women were not engaged in volunteer work. Further breakdowns by age and sex showed that elderly women in the younger age groups (65-74 and 75-79) were more likely than men to participate in community volunteer work. For individuals age 80 and over there were no differences in involvement in volunteer work between men and women.

FIGURE 21.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF THOSE INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER WORK FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS AND SEX, WINNIPEG, 1980.



Source: **Peer and Intergenerational Support Networks Among the Elderly: Their Relevance for the Home Care Service Bureaucracy.** Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (#492-79-0057). 1980.

22. TRANSPORTATION

22.1 AVAILABILITY OF TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

Data on utilization of transportation services by elderly individuals were largely unavailable. The Department of Transportation within the Provincial government provided information on rural transportation services. There were fifteen rural communities that had or were in the process of establishing handi-van services in 1984. These services were used on average 80-90% by frail elderly individuals. Similar to the community based model in the rural areas, Age and Opportunity Centre of Winnipeg established a two year demonstration project in the Fort Rouge area. This service has two vehicles and a number of volunteer drivers that use their own cars. The eligibility criteria for this service is that the individuals live in the demonstration area, are 60 years of age or older or are transportation handicapped. For the period of mid-November to mid-December, 1984, 320 individuals utilized this service. A demonstration project conducted by the Fort Garry Legion is providing transportation services to the elderly in the Fort Garry area of Winnipeg. Both Winnipeg Transit and Brandon Transit operate handi-van services that can be available for use by elderly persons.